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THE

Royal American Magazine,

OR UNIVERSAL

Repository of Instruction and Amusement.

For APRIL, 1774.

Number IV. Volume I.

Just Published,

[THE SIXTH EDITION corrected]

And sold at the Printing-Office in School-street,

D E A T H;

A POETICAL ESSAY,

By **BEILBY PORTEUS, M. A.**

FELLOW OF CHRIST COLLEGE.

One Murder made a Villain,
Millions a Hero.—Princes were privy'd
To kill, and Numbers tamely'd the Crime.
Ah!—why will Kings forget that they are Men!
And Men that they are Brethren? Why delight
in human Sacrifice? Why burst the Ties
Of Nature, that should knit their Souls together
In one soft Bond of Amity and Love?

PORTEUS.

This POEM obtained the Prize, left by the last Will of Mr. SEAROW, as determined by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Master of Clare-Hall, and Greek Professor.

This Day was published, price 8d.

FREEDOM from civil and ecclesi-

astical SLAVERY, the Purchase of CHRIST. A DISCOURSE, offered to a numerous Assembly, on MARCH the FIFTH, 1774, at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, in NEWBURY-PORT.

By **JONATHAN PARSONS, A. M. & V. D. M.**

NEWBURY-PORT: Printed by THOMAS & TINGES, and sold by I. THOMAS, at the bottom of Royal-Exchange-Lane, Boston.

N^o VII Engrav^d for Royal American Magazine Vol. I



M^r. SAMUEL ADAMS.

T H E
Royal American Magazine,



OR UNIVERSAL
Repository of Instruction and Amusement.

For A P R I L, 1774.

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I. The Bust of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS. II. The Hills-Tops: A new Hunting Song, set to Music, with a Representation of the Deaths of the Scag.

A M E R I C A :

B O S T O N, Printed by and for I. THOMAS, near the MARKET.

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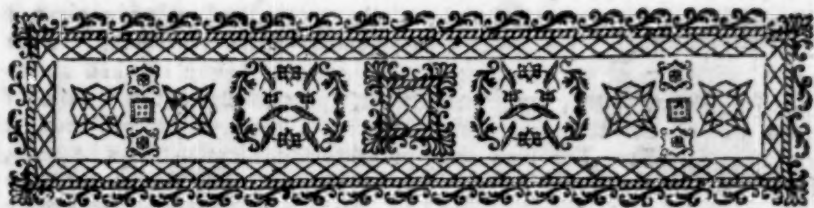
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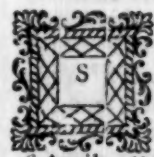
REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT:

For APRIL, 1774.



DESCRIPTION of APRIL.

*Jam Ver egelidos refert Tepores,
Jam Cœli furor æquinoctialis
Jucundis Zephyri mitefcit auris.*



UCH is the smiling picture the poet Catullus gives us of the opening of Spring in the beginning of the month of April: "Thaws, now banishing the presence of frost, bring us grateful warmth; and now the equinoctial rage of the sky subsides to mildness, by the pleasing gales of the Zephyrs." For man, who had long been kept awake by the voice of storms, is now insensibly surprized into delight, by the gradual renovation of the face of nature. Each successive day is a warrant to his hopes, and a security to his pleasure.

Rains, descending in soft and gentle showers, disrobe the mountains of their hoary mantles; the clouds, that were

spread out before the gates of Aurora, open to the rays of the sun, that gilds them; the victorious star of the day pierces the obscure veil which hid from us his disk, and the charming blue of Ether; he lights up the air with pellucid flames, and silvers over the clouds; the variegated groups of suspended waters, without order, without design, dispersed in the heaven's expanse, there exhibit scenes of the most agreeable confusion.

Scarce has this brightness succeeded to humid shade when the vigilant shepherd, the greedy husbandman, note the wakeful hour of inert nature.—Forthwith from their chimney corners, they proceed to bask in the sun. The one gapes, smiling over those meadows and pasture grounds where erst he saw

to frisk and bound, in merry gambols, the flocks of his village; the other, in deep meditation, as he stands exploring from styles and gates, computes his gain out of the laboured fields where his hands have deposited the treasures of Ceres.

Already the swallow returns. Its gladsome chatter either shows its joy for having recovered out of a long lethargic fit which detained it, drowsy and torpid, in the cleft of some rock, or in the hollow of some tree; or for having migrated, in safety from those warmer climes where it passed the winter. Remark its instinct, and adore the divine energy of the gracious author of our being, operating in his creatures. Lo! it sagaciously seeks, it reconnoitres the roof of its former habitation, the walls that gave it birth; and there it hopes, it firmly hopes, to rear a new and sweet progeny. Not only the swallow flutters about with an air of juncundity, but the winged people of the woods, making essays in the air, soar aloft, and no more with timid flight skim over the plains. Already the black-bird, in amorous transports, warbles out his full song; already the lark, animated with jollity, ascends singing to thank that star of life which has so refreshed and recreated his spirit.

And thou, O brilliant sun! do thou, from clime to clime, chase to hyperborean deserts the horrors of night and winter; shed before thee the enamel of verdure, and with an emerald carpet border our streams and rivulets. Thou art always ready to second our wishes; for I see that thy active heat has already, in our

woods, groves, and orchards, given a free course to the captive sap. That rapid torrent, before checked in its ducts, opens to slip out the bark of branches: From the turgid bud it pushes forth the leaf, displays its pride, and the tree admires its new coat. So by thy benign influence does each plant, each flower in our gardens, admire its vegetative powers in expansion. The stag in our forest is pleased that he can hide himself in more tranquillity, and I do not see the bird of which I hear the voice.

Hark! the nightingale begins to amuse us with his enchanting modulations. Love ripens his throat into varied strains of melody. Now he precipitates, now he slackens his note: Anon his sweet accents are followed by a silence, to be broke again by something more graceful. Motionless, I give attention; and often do I listen, when, to my great regret, the song has ceased.

O woods, forests, vallies, happy and fertile fields! with what charms are ye going to be cloathed! but it is thou, O Creator! who doest these things, who workest these wonders! thou hast peopled the deserts of space, thou dost enlighten the universe with numberless suns, thou dost direct the eternal and rapid course of worlds transported through the plains of the immense void, thou art the arbiter of destinies, the master of elements, thy will created both order and time, thou didst lavish thy gifts on this globe of clay, and thy goodness for us does beautify our abode. May we ever, with grateful hearts, pour out before thee our thanksgiving; and learn to know thee, by studying the works of thy hands

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

On INGRATITUDE. An ESSAY.

AMONG all the vices cherished in the human breast, none are more shameful, more detestable, than ingratitude. Nature herself seems to abhor this disgraceful crime: She

reads against it a silent but nervous lecture, whose sense cannot be mistaken by the most inconsiderate mortal. Does she not doubly repay the husbandman for all his costs, his labours,

bours, and his cares, in cultivating, and dressing the soil? Does not she provide, even without his assistance, the refreshing dews, the invigorating warmth, and the fertile showers, to nourish his plants, and fill his barns with plenty? Surely this is conveying instruction by example: This is writing precepts in an universal language, and in so plain a manner, that even the knowledge of letters is not necessary to understand them. And shall man, who thus exists by favours he never merited; who every day receives bounties he has no pretence to claim: Refuse to return the kind offices of his fellow mortals? Shall he even dare to repay the assistance he has received with acts of malevolence? Yet so far has the human heart degenerated, that there are many, too many, such persons now in the world. Their arms are ever open to receive the benevolent benefactions of others, without ever once reflecting on the obligation, or giving themselves the trouble of making the least return. Nay some even smile at the misfortunes of their benefactors, and, instead of lessening, add a weight to the load they could hardly before support.

This is surely the ready way to destroy that connection, that mutual dependance, which ought to subsist between man and man; to burst the ties of nature, and to spill the balmy draught of comfort that should support the wretched in the time of adversity. Oh! detestable ingratitude, pregnant with more evils than the destructive blasts from the arid wastes of Arabia, how dost thou reverse the dictates of human nature, and depress mankind below the very beasts of the desert! some law should surely be enacted against thy crimes, that the injured might know where to seek redress, and the actions of the unthankful wretch be exposed in their proper colours!

But besides acting contrary to the dictates of nature, the ungrateful man breaks the positive laws of his Creator, to whom he owes every comfort

he enjoys, and by whom he is protected from every evil. This benevolent Being has commanded us to love even our enemies, and to do good to them that hate us. How then can the ungrateful man refuse to return the favours he has received from his friend! How can he turn a deaf ear to the complaints of his former benefactor! Can he hope to escape the vengeance of his Maker; or flatter himself that his perverse behaviour will be buried in the gulph of forgetfulness! Surely not. He must know that he who formed the memory cannot forget; and that he who gave the sword to justice for the punishment of offenders, will not fail to use it. Remember therefore, ungrateful mortal, who ever thou art, that the day is coming, when vengeance will no longer sleep, and when thou shalt plead in vain for that pity thou hast refused to bestow even upon thy friend.

Some, perhaps, who are curious in tracing effects back to their causes, may ask, to what this unnatural disposition owes its origin? This question, which is at once both curious and useful, is not easily answered. There is, however, some reason to suspect that pride first introduced ingratitude. For if we observe attentively the behaviour of persons who gradually acquire riches, we shall find, that in proportion to the increase of wealth, the remembrance of past favours is obliterated from their memory. Do we not often see persons on their advancement in life look on their former friends with coldness and indifference? The remembrance of every former act of kindness seems to be forgotten, and the cordial expressions of friendship are heard no more.

But such persons would do well to remember, that they are still no more than men; that the smiles of fortune, however considerable; the influence, of riches, however great; or the pomp of titles, however illustrious, have no power to alter the nature of mankind, or to release them from the obligations they are under of observing the laws

laws of reason, of nature, and of their Creator.

The ancients tell us, that the oracle of Apollo at Delphos delivered this short but nervous sentence, 'Know thyself.' Would such persons but consider well this weighty

maxim, it would soon teach them to know also their fellow creatures: It would teach them not to withhold from any man his undoubted right; nor to forget the favours and good offices they have received from others.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Please to give the following, from a late publication, a place in the American Magazine, and you will oblige your humble servant, A. Z.

On the **OBSCURITY** of **DEAD LANGUAGE**, and the sufficiency of the English writings to establish a **CLASS**, equal to the Ancients.

THE life of man is so short, and so great a part, even of that, indispenfibly devoted to the immediate calls of nature, that he has not time to make any considerable advances in pursuits which require much practice, or thought. This is the reason, that few arts have been carried to perfection, by the first inventors; and that the knowledge of the ancients, in the abstruse sciences, was so very uncertain, and confined.

To remedy this inconvenience, study adds (as it were) an artificial length to life, by enabling us to take advantage of the progress made by others, who have gone before us; and so, setting out where they stopped, to advance still farther, without the delay of beginning at the original. It also gives us the artificial experience of their attempts, by comparing and considering which, we are able to avoid the errors they have fallen into: And this is the reason of the great improvements made by the moderns in arts and sciences; and not any superior excellency in the abilities of mind or body.

A sense of this advantage, which study gives over unassisted reason, has established the respect which is paid to men of learning. But this respect, for want of being thus traced to its original, is often perverted from its proper foundation, and instead of being given to the learned person, who unites the

broken links of the chain of knowledge, and continues it down to us, is transferred to those, whose attempts, perhaps weak, if not erroneous in themselves, he has made judicious use of, to perfect his own labours.

Hence, in a great measure, arises our implicit veneration for the ancients, whose works, often amazingly great, if the disadvantages they laboured under are considered, fall far short of the perfection, to which even their assistance has enabled the moderns to rise. This is, by no means, said in derogation from their merit, which it would betray as much ingratitude to disown, as it does blindness to exaggerate, so far, as is usually done.

But, beside this, there are other far less justifiable reasons, for this professed veneration, and these are pedantry and envy. The former, to establish and display its own consequence, is forever praising the tottering foundation upon which it is built: And the latter, conscious of want of merit in itself, strives to obscure that of others, by extolling those, whom time has removed from a competition with it; vainly hoping, under this appearance of candour and judgment, to hide the deformity of its real design.

Different as these reasons may appear, there is one absurdity, in which they all agree; and that is, in supposing an absolute necessity for every person

person to study the works of the ancients, in the original languages; as if beauty and truth could not be as well expressed in English or French, as in Latin or Greek.

The most effectual attempt, which man is able to make, to obviate the inconvenience of the difference of language, which heaven inflicted as a punishment on human pride, is to translate the works of learning into various tongues, for the more easy and general communication of knowledge, as it saves the time and labour which must otherwise be expended by every individual for the understanding of them. Words are but the names of things, or signs of our conceptions of the relations of those things: Now, where these signs are faithfully represented, and those names, properly applied, it makes no difference, in what sounds they are pronounced.

I know it is objected to the utility of translations, that our knowledge of the ancient languages, is not sufficiently accurate, to enable us to translate them with justice; perhaps the case is so; but how does this affect the translations, more than the originals? If we do not understand them, it is loss of time to read them at all: If we do, surely we are able to express what we understand: And if one has been mistaken, it is the duty of every member of society to correct that mistake. Shall the study of the sacred scriptures be neglected by all who are not able to read them in the originals?

It is certainly true, that in every dead language, there are many things impossible to be exactly understood; but these are probably no more than the graces of expression, which are immaterial to the acquisition of real knowledge. The greatest admirer of Homer will hardly say, that he understands all the words, which our ignorance of their true force makes us call expletives, or words designed only to fill up the line, without any particular meaning of their own, which every where occur in his works. Can he therefore urge it as an objection to

Mr. Pope, that he has not translated those? Or shall we perplex ourselves, in vain, with a dead language, when we have the sentiments of the author more justly and pleasingly represented to us, in our own, than we could, most probably, have acquired the knowledge of them ourselves, with our greatest care and pains?

I have discussed this point thus clearly, to free my readers from the insence of a set of pretenders to knowledge, who are always assuming an unjust superiority from their acquaintance with those writings, and discouraging them with the unnecessary difficulty of reading books in languages they do not understand, and probably cannot spare time to learn, when their reason begins to look around for more solid information; and to shew them, that the substance of those very books, all that is really valuable in them, may be acquired with ease and pleasure, in the translation which the excellence of our language, above any that is, or ever was spoken, has enabled us to make of them.

Besides these most excellent translations, we have several original funds of knowledge in our own language, which exceed all the boasted treasures of antiquity; nor have we been less happy in the works of imagination.

It has been said, with the confidence of conscious justice, by a person of acknowledged judgment, that let the most sanguine idolator of antiquity select any sentiment on any subject from his most admired ancient, and, he himself, would undertake to produce another from our SHAKESPEARE, on the same subject, which should equal, if not exceed it, in sublimity and beauty. To which noble assertion, we may add, with equal truth, that every excellence of all the ancients is heightened, and innumerable others, beyond all comparison above them, disclosed in the works of MILTON, whose genius, disdaining to be confined within the limits of this world, launched into the infinite abyss, and created

created others for itself, and at length to use his own words :

— " Into the heav'n of heav'n's presum'd
" An earthly guest, and drew empyreal air.

If to these prodigies of human capacity, we add SPENCER, OTWAY, DRYDEN, POPE, ADDISON, YOUNG, BUTLER, SWIFT, CONGREVE, COWLY, PRIOR, GAY, and some others, we shall establish a *class*, which must, in every unprejudiced judgment, so far exceed the celebrated Classics of the ancients, in every kind of excellence, as to make the study of them

no longer be reckoned indispensibly necessary, to form an elegant taste, and correct judgment in the beauties of imagination, and which may be quoted by an English writer with a propriety more pleasing than the pedantic affectation of patching on fragments from languages, not generally, and but imperfectly understood. As to quoting dead languages in polite conversation, the absurdity of it is so gross, that, on a moment's reflection, it confutes itself.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

ANSWER to the GENEALOGICAL PROBLEM, in No. II.

By a Youth, thirteen years of age.

TO make this consistent, there must be four generations, viz.

1. The eldest must have a daughter, a grand daughter, and a great grand daughter.

2. A mother, a daughter, and a grand daughter.

3. A mother, a grand mother, and a daughter.

4. A mother, a grand mother, and a great grand mother.

These make in the whole, one great grand mother, two grand mothers, three mothers, three daughters, two grand daughters, and one great grand daughter. Which makes twelve the number required.

Yours, EUGENIO.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A VERY brief reconciliation of the following passages of scripture would be very acceptable to at least one of your readers, viz.

Exodus xxi. chap. 12 verse.—
He that smiteth a man so that he die shall surely be put to death.

Leviticus xxiv. chap. 17th verse.—
—He that killeth any man shall surely be put to death.

Exodus xxi. chap. 20th verse.—

If a man smite his servant or his maid, with a rod and he die under his hand, he shall surely be punished.

21st.—*Notwithstanding if he continue a day or two he shall not die, for he is his money.*

EUGENIO.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you gave the bust of the Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; in your last Magazine, you would oblige a number of your subscribers, if

you would in the next number give that of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS.

A BOSTONIAN.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SYDENHAM, with the bulk of later writers, agreeing that *fevers* make up the far greater proportion of all the diseases that affect the human body; and allowing that few diseases exist without having less or more of fever in their composition, it needs no argument to manifest the necessity of the young practitioner's being well instructed in the nature of this general foe to human happiness. Let none wonder that I bestow so coarse an epithet on that instrument in nature's hand, as some call a fever, designed to expel morbid matter and keep the body in health. I have no such fond opinion of fevers; I believe the less a man is visited with them from his cradle to his grave the more fortunate he may account his lot in this world.

The effort of nature to throw off particles inimical to the constitution, sounds prettily to many; but in my opinion hardly any thing can be worse founded. Haller, Whytt and others, have demonstrated that the nerveo muscular parts of all animals are less or more irritable—that this irritability is increased or diminished by many circumstances—that it is naturally greater in young subjects than old, in females than males; and that it is vastly augmented by inflammation. Acrid substances are universally known to affect irritable parts; nor has glassy phlegm and accumulated mucus, been unnoticed in the disturbance they have given to the first passages. Galen* had nearly died from a collection of this sort in the large intestines. All humors wherein salt, water and oil have a share, being retained in a warm place, tend to a rancid or acrid state. The gall in particular, is not only naturally bitter, but so easily changeable into a morbid acrimony, and in warm climates into a putrid condition, that in this single substance may be generally found the preternatural stimulus,

which after some confinement in the insensible liver and gall-bladder, is by one means thrown into the very irritable stomach and bowels, where a train of symptoms is produced agreeable to the peculiar conditions of the several parts concerned. But thus much at least, is easily determinable, that *stimulus* enough may be found here to occasion that *spasm* which Hoffman so justly accounts a principal essential in all fevers. Consequently, in my practice, I ever attend to this morbid stimulus, and endeavour its expulsion as quickly as possible. I was led into this method early, perhaps by accident, rather than in consequence of these premises which seem so clear to me now, as the following history will shew.

In the autumn of the year 1758, I was thrown from a horse with great violence; the concussion of the brain was so considerable that for many hours things appeared undulating. Being nowise plethoric I refused bleeding, but with two days repose and warm diluters I so far recovered as to be able to ride twenty-four miles on a very urgent occasion. Returning some two days after, I was opposed by a storm which chilled me to the center. Next day was feverish, which continued till the ensuing morning, then after a slight remission, the symptoms returned with increasing violence. A mild puke was taken which produced three or four ejections with no sensible relief; and, however, freely I used the common remedies, my fever raged with delirium, in such manner that my friends were much concerned for the event. About the fourth or fifth morning, in a small recess, I ordered a pupil to mix calomel and lapis contrayerva, each fifteen grains, salt of amber ten grains, cold; and threw down some warm tea after it, to promote its fermentation. The consequence was, that in three quarters

* De Loc. affectibus L. II. C. 2.

ters of an hour I began to puke, and had no less than fifteen large turns upwards, without the least sickness or strain. In the usual time it turned downwards, and purged freely twelve or thirteen hours, without gripe or disturbance. When the operation was over, I was as perfectly freed from my fever and all its tremendous concomitants, as if no such thing had happened. So remarkable an event no less astonished than relieved me, as in that day the *costa non cruda expurgas*, had great weight with me; but being very attentive to the excretions, I readily concluded that had all the ill conditioned matter resembling semi-putrid gall, juice of the liver, &c. remained in my liver till it had acquired a much greater degree of putrefaction they would soon have corrupted the solids, as well as poisoned every drop of fluids in my body.

From this so striking an example, in a most acute and raging fever, I was led to keep a strict eye upon the liver and its excreting ducts ever after, and dare to affirm that in this strait the origin of more diseases will be found, than is commonly conceived. How natural is this conclusion? When we consider how easily and frequently the common duct from the liver into the first intestine is obstructed—how quickly the contents of the liver and gall-bladder will acquire a morbid acrimony—what affect this acrimony will have on the heart, lungs, blood-vessels, in short, every irritable part with which it comes in contact? If spasm be properly accounted the immediate cause of most fevers, I question whether the best physiologist will find a more frequent cause of spasms than acrid, stagnant and reflux bile.

Should the composition of calomel lapis contrayerva and salt of amber appear strange to any one, they are informed that the design of adding the latter, was, that their fermentation might stir up a new action in the stomach and bowels, and by opening the several vessels communicating with them, promote a derivation

through them, of the matter which appeared thus grievously to affect the brain. I still believe it relaxed the common duct, the spasmodic constriction of which is, doubtless, one of the most unlucky circumstances in any disease where it happens; and I am well persuaded that the little advantage gained by the exhibition of pukes and purges, while this constriction remains obstinate, has discouraged many physicians from making sufficient trial of them.

Lind has given a very important hint to this purpose, in his Treatise on the Diseases of hot Climates, in joining opium with his febrifuges, or rather giving it freely in the access of the fit. I have of late, in obstinate strictures, ordered calomel, rhubarb, from six to twelve or fifteen grains each, opium one grain to two, tartar emetic half a grain to two grains, to be taken at the hour of sleep, and assisted with the common purging potion next day if there was occasion. This process has seldom failed of the desired effect. One thing I am bold to affirm, *i. e.* where I meet with one fever curable without purging, I see one hundred that are not; and I further declare that to trust to rhubarb and magnesia alba, as some do, barely to keep the alimentary tube open, without shaking the neighbouring viscera, will be found trifling with the patient, till the humors contract too great a degree of corruption, and the patient's strength becomes so much exhausted that nothing to any good purpose can afterwards be done for him.

In all fevers of whatever type or condition they may be, the spasm should be taken off as soon as possible; and in those of the high inflammatory kind, nothing more speedily effects this than a free use of the lancet and proper evacuates; in those of the low flatulent kind arising from accumulated and corrupting mucus, purges of *pill coctia*, calomel and a sufficient proportion of *opium* and *oil of cloves*, are best to begin the cure with; and when the first passages are tolerably freed with these, a mild
tinctura

tinctura sacra, * &c. then warm and brace the system with electaries of the *Cort. Peruv.* e. g. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ Valer. Sylv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ Mellis q. s. f. *Electar. Infil.* ol. caryoph. gt. LX. The dose about the bulk of a chestnut, taken often through the day, in the intervals of fever. When a fever begins to shew strong signs of putridity, purging with mild infusions of the cooling laxatives is the sole reliance. Bleeding in this case is hardly, if ever, to be admitted; but every method employed that bids fair for the correction and expulsion of the putrifying humors, and recovering the action of the vessels, which these disorders unspeakably impair. The use of mild vegetable acids in all putrid diseases is generally known. Zim-

* I order this prepared thus *B.* Aloes succot. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ Cort. Winter. Sem. anis. a $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ beat fine for bibls of liquor.

merman has published a treatise on the putrid dysentery, in which he observes that the acrid juice of grapes, eaten by the soldiery in a campaign had admirable good effects in this disorder. Dr. William Fordyce has lately wrote a small treatise on fevers, wherein the distinction between those of the inflammatory and putrid kind is as clearly made, and the method of treating each respectively, as rationally and fully laid down, as I have yet seen in any work whatever. Neither Grant nor Sims are without a good share of merit: Nor can many better performances of the bulk be found than George Fordyce's practice; founded in my humble opinion upon a very sound and well digested theory; which, let bare observers say what they please to its discredit, shall ever guide the applications of the public's most obedient servant, T. YOUNG.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

On the EDUCATION of the FAIR SEX.

In a Letter from a young Gentleman to an intimate Friend.

" Hard is the fate which the fair sex attends,
" Women, like Princes, find few real friends;
" All who approach them their own ends pursue,
" Lovers and ministers are seldom true."

WITH pleasure, dear Philander, I improve the opportunity to write, and agreeable to your desire, will express my sentiments on the subject you mentioned.

To expose the follies, and ridicule the frailties of the *fair*, has been the darling theme of mankind in all ages. The spleen of pedantic moroseness, and the fallies of vanity and impudence, have long been exerted to depreciate their virtues, and make their foibles conspicuous. That delicacy, expressing the tenderness of the sex, is with many accounted but weakness, and the softness and effeminacy of their nature, a sufficient argument to prove their inferiority, and to stile them the *weaker vessel*.

Though I, by no means, esteem their perfections beyond the ken of humanity to conceive, or the power of language to describe, yet, to treat so amiable a part of the creation with such indecency, I cannot but think, is *ribaldry* which every one, possessed of common civility and good manners *ought* to despise.

But I must, notwithstanding, be allowed to differ from these worthy persons, who are desirous of seeing universities erected, to exercise the genius and improve the abilities of the female mind.

Give me leave to consider this article with a little attention.

What can be more displeasing to the man of taste than *female pedantry*!

—It

—It deprives the lady of that sweetness, so peculiar to the gentle soul of the fair, and unfits her for the pleasures of social converse—How must it disgust the refined ear, when introduced to a circle of the *polite* sex, to be entertained with learned discourses on *abstract ideas* and *mixed modes*! If he casts his eyes around, he, beholds one beautiful face, with a voluble tongue, condemning the *heterodoxy of the clergy*, while another sits bewailing the licentiousness of the times, in which the works of *Mandeville*, are suffered to be read. Others, perhaps, more learned, are demonstrating the attributes *a priori*, or discovering how *gravity may act on matter*. And, while *Cynthia* is confuting the *Berkelean system*, *Chloe*, very like, is captivated with the sublime philosophy of Mr. *Hume*.

Surely, these austere sciences, so adapted to the speculative minds of deep learnt metaphysicians, hardly fit gracefully on the lips of the fair, nor were ever designed to proceed from the mellifluous mouths of these amiable beings—They should culti-

vate a science more agreeable to their features.

It has been observed that the enchanting art of speaking ingenious things is peculiar to them; they cause the understanding of the other sex to *blow* like a flower; and communicate to them *an easy elegance* which they never would have acquired in the college.

Let them, therefore, be well instructed in the polite branches of literature—Let them mature their taste by reading and conversing, without aspiring to be "*doctors in petticoats*."

This will free them from the insignificant *frivolity* of the coxcomb; and render them superior to the ill-natured satire of the pedant. Men of real merit will court their company; and they will be universally esteemed as the ornament of human nature.

Time forbids me to enlarge on the studies which are proper for the sex. I shall, therefore, refer it to some other opportunity. Your affectionate friend,

L E A N D E R.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

A REAL CHARACTER.

WHEN the wicked and undeserving go off the stage of time, let oblivion swallow up their names and their memory be blotted out from under the sun; but the memory of the just is blessed of God, and ought to be remembered and celebrated by man: Nothing is a more powerful incentive to a virtuous life, than the amiable example of illustrious persons shining before our eyes; it awakens and animates every noble passion, and stimulates the mind to go and do likewise. With pleasure we follow the steps of the godly through the various scenes of life, and with a pleasing tranquility view their setting sun as a prelude to glory. Hereby we are led to contemplate the life and departure of the truly amiable and

pious Mrs. F. A contemplation which at once gives pain and pleasure; pain that the world has lost so worthy and desirable a friend, and pleasure that she is released from the disquietudes of this transitory life, and now lives in his presence where pleasures unbounded and immortal reign!

Let us view her in the morning, the meridian, and the evening of life, acting in the various characters of child, companion, parent, neighbour and friend,—and learn wisdom as we follow her through the different scenes of her instructive life. The God of nature and grace, endowed her with those powers and ornaments of mind, which fitted her to be happy in herself, a blessing to mankind, and

and the just admiration of her friends. In youth she was condescending, dutiful and obliging; in the conjugal state, ever demonstrating that endearing respect to the partner of her life, which sweetens the sacred union: When a parent, constantly shewing that maternal affection to her children, which is the natural product of a heart warm with benevolence and virtue; ever cultivating their growing minds and guiding their unexperienced feet in the paths of wisdom.

A quick sensibility enabled her to feel the calamities of others, and generosity and christian benovolence ever inclined her to relieve them: Her feet often carried her to the habitation of poverty, to the house of mourning, and to the chambers of the sick, and while her hands administered relief to the body, her tongue imparted divine counsel to the mind.

Her house was the abode of hospitality, of peace and friendship, and the language of her daily conduct was, "as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

While she shewed a proper concern for the support of her family, and for the decent ornaments of life, she was most solicitous to form those under

her care to the principles and love of virtue, and to give every one a portion of that knowledge which nourishes the mind unto eternal life. Ever adorned with modesty and cheerful humility, which shed a lustre on female excellence, and with that religion which is the glory of a human character, she passed through life with pleasure, beloved by all who had the happiness to know the excellencies of her mind. Calm and peaceful were her last moments, and bright her setting sun—Before death had spread his sable wings over her, the celestial day dawned upon her mind; with a serenity inexpressible she bid her friends farewell! committing them to the care of heaven, and with a smile threw her last look on sublunary things—Then slept in J E S U S !

"The world recedes—it disappears!
"HEAVEN opens on her eyes! her eyes
"With sounds seraphic ring!"
Swift as angelic speed doth fly,
And cries, "Grave where's thy victory?
"O death! where is thy sting!"

On heavenly pinions wings her way
Through shining worlds of growing day,
Till J E S U S strikes her ravish'd sight!
O'er all her soul pours new delight!
(O joys divine! O bliss refin'd!)
Encircled in the ETERNAL MIND.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Please to publish the following in your monthly repository, which is taken from a late London Magazine, and you will oblige your humble servant.

ROSANO.

Why a GARDENER is the most extraordinary Man in the World.

ADDRESSED to a LADY.

BECAUSE no man has more business upon earth, and he always chuses good grounds for what he does. He commands his *thyme*, he is master of the *mint*, and fingers *penny-royal*. He raises his *celery* every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not bring him a *plumb*. He meets with more *boughs* than a minister of state. He makes more *beds* than the French king, and has in them more *painted ladies*. He makes *raking* his business more than his diversion, as many other

gentlemen do; but makes it an advantage to his health and fortune, which few others do. His wife has enough of *lad's love* and *heart's ease*, and she never wishes for *weeds*. Distempers fatal to others never hurt him: He walks the better for the *gravel*, and thrives most in a *consumption*. His greatest pride, and the world's greatest envy is, that he can have *yea* when he pleases.

AN ADAMITE.

Epitome

EPITOME of Capt. WALLIS'S VOYAGE round the WORLD.

[Continued from Page 67.]

THE panic which the issue of the last unequal conflict between the slings of the natives, and the cannon of the Europeans, had spread throughout the whole island, had like to have proved more fatal to the conquerors than to the vanquished.

The crew of the Dolphin were in want of those refreshments with which the island abounded, many of them were sick of sea distempers, and all of them stood in need of fresh provisions; but the slaughter that had been made of the inhabitants had driven those who had escaped, far into the country, and left the shores desolate. Capt. Wallis, therefore, wisely foreseeing that gentle means only could facilitate their return, made choice of some discreet officers, among whom was the chief surgeon, to reconnoitre the country, and to endeavour, by fair persuasions, and some well-bestowed presents, to efface the terror of that vengeance which the ill-advised opposition of the natives had brought upon themselves: They were, also, to observe the situation of the country, and to make choice of some healthy and tenable spot, where the sick might take up their residence in safety, till their diseases were cured, or their pains alleviated.

When the gentlemen returned, they extolled the beauty and fertility of the country, gave a favourable report of the peaceable disposition of the native peasantry, but advised the watering-place as most proper for the tents of the sick, not only in point of health and safety, but as most convenient to prevent that intercourse with the female part of the inhabitants, by which they might be seduced to quit the service, and take up their abode with their fair companions.

According to their advice measures were pursued. Tents were erected along the river-side, the sick were sent ashore, a party was appointed to be their guard, and the surgeon was requested to visit and take them under his protection.

It was not long before curiosity or interest brought some stragglers near the watering-place; and the surgeon, prowling up the river with his gun, put up some ducks, and, levelling his piece at them, just as they were over the heads of the visitants, one of them fell dead among their company. This increased their dread of the new comers, and they were at a loss whether to stay or retreat; but at length fear got the better of their resolution, and they all ran away. The surgeon made signs for one of them to bring over the duck, which had fallen on the opposite side of the river, shewing some glittering baubles, which he deposited on a bough, as a reward to the person that should bring him the duck; with which one more courageous than the rest complying, the favour was kindly received, the reward paid, and the youth dismissed with all the tokens of kindness and civility.

A like incident soon produced a like intercourse. Pursuing his walk up the river, a second flock of ducks arose, and the surgeon fortunately brought down three of them, which the Savages, if they may be so called, now strove who should be the first to bring over; and those who were so lucky, were well rewarded for their pains.

These little incidents had a wonderful effect in conciliating the minds of these simple people, and in removing their fears of further mischief, at the same time that they increased their awe, and impressed upon them such a dread of a gun, that, if a musket was pointed at a multitude of them, they would all run away like so many sheep;—an observation that will hold equally good in our own country, where a soldier with his gun will make a whole rabble run away.

This friendly disposition being encouraged, it was not long before a more general intercourse took place; inasmuch that it became necessary to establish some certain regulations, by which a just and honourable trade might be carried on between both parties. For this purpose it was found requisite to appoint a superintendent, under whose direction all matters of traffic should be transacted; and nothing was to be bought or sold but under his immediate eye. This service was entrusted to the care of the gunner, and he performed it with fidelity. The old man, of whom mention has already been made, in a great measure transacted for the natives what the gunner did for the English; but it was not in his power to prevent their thieving. The terror of the gun was the only thing that could produce that effect. A native one day had the dexterity to cross the river, and steal a hatchet, without being perceived; but the gunner, missing it, shewed the old man the thing lost, and at the same time took up the gun, and pointed it to the wood where it was supposed the thief had secreted himself, intimating thereby, that, if the hatchet was not returned, he would search the woods, and shoot the thief dead. The old man knew what he meant, and presently set out, and in a short time returned with the hatchet. The gunner insisted on his delivering up the culprit. He shook his head; but the dread of the gun forced him to obey. He was brought, trembling, to the gunner; and, being an old offender, was sent prisoner on board the ship. The Captain, to terrify him, shewed him chains and whips, and swords and scymetars, and all the instruments of punishment; but at last released him without any harm. It is hard to say whether the poor fellow felt more joy at his escape, than his companions did at his return in safety. They received him with raptures, and carried him off in triumph. The next day, however, he returned; and, in testimony of his gratitude, brought

brought with him some bread-fruit, and a hog ready roasted, which he presented to the gunner.

About this time the Captain fell ill, and was confined to his bed; the first Lieutenant had been long sick, and was not yet recovered; and the Purser was likewise incapable of duty; so that the supreme command of the ship devolved on Mr. Furneaux, the second Lieutenant, who executed the trust committed to his care with such prudence and punctuality, that for 14 days, the time the Captain was confined to his bed, not one complaint was heard; and when the Captain got well enough to venture abroad, his men all looked so fresh and so healthy, that he scarce could believe them to be the same people. The regular exchange of European trifles, such as combs, looking-glasses, knives, nails, hatchets, and other ordinary hard ware, for the productions of the country, had filled the markets with provisions, and the ship's company had more brought them every day than they could consume. Hogs, poultry, and bread fruit were the chief articles of traffic.

The importance of the surgeon's precaution now began to appear. The sick, who had been sent on shore, recovered apace; and, as they were suffered to walk abroad to gather strength, they had frequent opportunities of meeting and conversing with the girls of the island, who were not averse to the granting whatever favours the men requested, provided they had something to bestow as an equivalent. The currency there was the baubles already mentioned, among which the nail was not the least valuable. As nails for some time were easy to procure by the common sailors, they were therefore at first very lavishly bestowed; but at length, their stock being exhausted, and their desires not satisfied, they had recourse to clandestine means to procure them, and draw from the ship's stores the spikes that were necessary to preserve her in safety. This was productive of a two-fold evil: it lessened the value of the ordinary currency, and might, if it had not been discovered in time, have occasioned the loss of the ship. When this failed, they still found another resource, which though not so dangerous in its consequence, was still more ungenerous. They beat out lead in the form of nails, and passed them upon their mistresses for sterling coin. Those who were thus defrauded, applied to the gunner for redress; but the gunner, being desirous of putting an end to the commerce, absolutely refused to listen to their complaints. Indeed, it was become necessary to stop the progress of this kind of traffic; for the men, being forever in pursuit of new amours, were less governable, and less obedient to command, than was consistent with strict discipline. The Captain, in order to draw them off, and to bring them to their duty, was forced to read the articles of war, and to punish with severity some daring offenders, whose insolent behaviour fell little short of mutiny.

A singular incident that happened is worth remarking, as it marks in a striking manner the intrinsic value of that metal, which, because

of its abundance, is so little prized in Europe, but for its use is preferred to every other by those who are in want of it. Some officers, having made an excursion into the country, happened to meet with some of the natives, who treated them with kindness and hospitality; to these, in return, they gave a cordial invitation to come and see them on board the ship; with which, the next day, they were frank enough to comply. They seemed, by their behaviour and dress, to be above the level of those with whom they had hitherto conversed, and they were therefore treated accordingly. At taking leave, the Captain, being willing to learn what present would be most acceptable to persons of their condition, laid before them a Johannes, a guinea, a crown piece, a Spanish dollar, four new shillings, some new half-pence, and two large nails, intimating, by signs, that of what they liked best more were at their service. They all of them eagerly pointed to the nails, and with some indifference took up the half-pence, but the silver and gold lay neglected. Having therefore presented them with a quantity of nails, and some half-pence, they returned to shore supremely happy.

A few days after this interview, the gunner brought on board a lady of a majestic appearance, tall, handsome and well proportioned, and seemingly about the age of five-and-forty. As her deportment bespoke her of high rank, and as the gunner observed that great respect was paid her in that part of the country, where she was but just arrived, the Captain received her accordingly, and, after having conducted her through the ship, and shewn her every curiosity that he thought would gratify her, when she intimated her desire to depart, he very politely placed a large blue mantle round her shoulders, and tied it himself with ribbons upon her breast; he likewise presented her with a looking glass, some beads, and many other trifles, which she accepted with an easy freedom; and, pointing to the shore, and looking kindly on the Captain, she seemed to press him to return the visit; which he did the next morning. She had been already apprized of his coming, and had prepared to meet him, with a retinue suitable to her dignity, and the high rank of her expected visitor. When he landed she was ready to receive him; and, perceiving that he was yet weak, she caused him to be carried in the arms of her attendants to the pavilion that she had prepared for his reception. In the same kind manner she caused the first lieutenant and purser to be carried, who likewise had been ill; and she shewed particular respect to all who accompanied them. They were followed by a guard, and many hundreds of the natives assembled as spectators of so uncommon a procession. The pavilion, to which they were conducted, was in length 327 feet, and in breadth 40; it was raised upon pillars, and covered with palm-tree leaves. When they arrived, she pressed them to be seated; and, calling four of her maids of honour, she assisted them in drawing down the Captain's stockings, smoothing the skin, and gently chafing it with their hands: the super-

was done to the Lieutenant and Purser. While this was performing, the surgeon, who was warm with walking, happened to pull off his wig; a sudden exclamation of one of the maidens, who observed it, fixed the attention of the whole assembly, and they all stared at the stranger as at a prodigy; and it was some time before they recovered from the consternation into which this trivial incident had thrown them. When they had recovered their sprize, the ladies resumed their office; and, having continued it about half an hour, in which time the gentlemen found themselves very much refreshed, they began dressing them again; in which, however, they were not very expert. This civility over, the next was, to pull off their coats; and, having ordered some bales of Indian cloth to be brought, the lady clothed them after the fashion of the country, in the richest dress the island could furnish: and, when they departed, she caused them to be attended in their return, in the same respectable manner as when they came; and herself conducted the Captain to the water side, supporting his arm; and, when crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over with as much ease as a man here does a little child. She had ordered a present of fruit and fresh provisions to be sent before, and she took her leave with a politeness that did credit to her quality.

The Captain next morning returned the present in hatchets and bill-hooks; and, when the gunner presented them, he found her engaged in giving an entertainment to at least 1000 people. The messes were all brought to her by her servants in cocoa nut-shells and trays, and presented with her own hands to the visitors, who were seated in rows round the pavilion, and received them with much grace. This done, she set down herself, upon a seat somewhat elevated above the rest, and was fed by two of her ladies of honour, in like manner as a child is fed by its mother. The gunner was served with a mess among the rest. He could not tell what it was, but it was highly seasoned, and well tasted.

A friendly correspondence being now established, as it should seem, with the first personage in the island, there was no want afterwards, of any thing the country produced, during their continuance upon that hospitable coast.

As the gunner was the only ostensible minister on shore, all complaints were therefore naturally preferred to him. On the 10th day after the battle with the boats, an old woman appeared weeping on the other side of the river, who having attracted his attention, sent a young man over with a branch of plantain, which he held in his hand while he made a speech, and then laid it down at the gunner's feet. He then returned and brought over the old woman. She was bathed in tears, and continued crying; though her distress was yet a mystery, the gunner did all in his power to comfort her; but she sunk down at last unable to speak. The youth, who accompanied her, raised her up, and she made it understood at last, that her husband, and three other sons, had been killed in that engagement

which had widowed so many sorrowful wives in the island. He took her to his breast, expressed his sorrow, gave her all the consolation that a compassionate concern could afford, wiped away her tears, and she departed seemingly comforted. In reward for his civility, she ordered two fat hogs to be delivered to him, and would accept of no gratuity in return.

The Captain ordered all the boats, with the second lieutenant, and sixty men to surround the island, to examine it, and make their report. They found it every where populous, pleasant, and plentiful; the natives hospitable, and seemingly happy. They observed that all their tools were stone, shells or bone; and that their canoes were without number, and well constructed. In this voyage it was discovered, that the hogs and poultry lived wholly upon fruit, and that the inhabitants neither ploughed nor sowed, but depended for their subsistence by fishing, added to the spontaneous productions of the island. This greatly disconcerted the officers, who had thoughts of laying in a number of live stock, sufficient to serve them the remainder of their voyage. Of this, however, they were in part disappointed; for even the hogs, when on board, would touch nothing to which they had been unaccustomed.

They had now been in this harbour a complete month, in which time they had not only found means of being reconciled to the inhabitants, but of being caressed by them. The girls were still fond of nails and even the Queen had her longings. There was not a nail inside or out of the ship, that the sailors could get at, but was drawn; and the Captain to prevent the ship from being pulled to pieces, was obliged to issue orders that no man should go ashore without special leave. The Queen, however, made frequent visits on board, and was as frequently visited on shore by the Captain. One day the Queen and her attendants being at tea with the Captain, the surgeon happened to fill the pot by turning the cock of the boiler as it stood upon the table; which raised the admiration of one of the courtiers so much, that he too must turn the cock, and by so doing received the stream of boiling water full in his hand. He roared like a bull, and danced about the cabin like one distracted; and his affrighted companions, not knowing what was the matter with him, but dreaded some mischief, were ready, at the same time to jump out at the windows. The surgeon, however, instantly applied some liniment that gave the man ease, but it was some time before his hand was healed.

One day as the Captain, with his officers, was visiting the Queen, she took up his hat, and dressed it with a variety of feathers of splendid colours, such as none of the company had seen on the whole island: this done, she surrounded it with wreaths of braided hair, which she gave him to understand was the work of her own hands. Being told by the Captain that his stay was to be short, and that in seven days he should depart, she expressed her desire to detain him twenty days, that he might see the country, and be a spectator of those divisions with which the principal

principal persons in the island were chiefly entertained. When he told her, his time was irrevocably fixed, she burst into tears, and it was with difficulty she was pacified.

On the 25th of July they observed an eclipse of the sun. The immersion was by true time,

66. 51m. 50s.	
Emerſion, by true time,	8 1 0
Duration	1 9 10

The latitude of the point on which the observation was made, was $17^{\circ} 30' S.$ the sun's declination $19^{\circ} 40' N.$ and the variation of the needle $5^{\circ} 36' E.$

The Queen having viewed ſome diſtant objects with the reflector with which the obſervation was made, it is not eaſy to decide whether ſhe was moſt aſtoniſhed or delighted: Her countenance and geſture expreſſed a mixture of wonder and delight which no language can deſcribe.

Before they left the iſland, the Captain cauſed it to be ſurveyed, and ſent out a party for that purpoſe, who took for their guide the old man. He conducted them up the river ſide, to the foot of a mountain, which appearing to be a mile above the level of the water, they imagined that from the top of it they might command the whole iſland; but when they arrived at the ſummit, they ſaw mountains ſo much higher than that on which they ſtood, that with reſpect to them their ſituation was a valley. Towards the ſea, indeed, their proſpect was enchanting. The ſides of the hills were beautifully clothed with wood; villages were every where interperſed, and the valleys between them afforded a ſtill richer proſpect; the houſes were thicker, and the verdure more luxuriant. But what is remarkable, no animals are mentioned in this excursion to be grazing in the vallies, or on the hills; nor does there appear to be any other four footed inhabitant than hogs and dogs; ſo that nature ſeems to have beſtowed graſs, and left it to the induſtry of the inhabitants to find cattle to conſume it. In their excursion they planted the ſtones of peaches, cherries and plumbs; alſo a variety of garden ſeeds, in ſituations where it was probable they would grow; alſo the ſeeds of limes, lemons, and oranges. They found ginger and turmeric, and a plant reſembling the Weſt-Indian Spinnage, called Callcloor, which the natives eat raw. They were received and hoſpitably entertained by the natives wherever they went.

The afternoon before their departure, the Queen came on board, and, with abundance of tears, and many expreſſive ſolicitations, earneſtly beſought them to prolong their ſtay. She ſtayed till night, and it was with difficulty ſhe was then prevailed upon to return to ſhore. She threw herſelf down on the arm cheſt, and wept a long time with an exceſs of paſſion. It was late before ſhe recovered her ſpirits; ſhe at length deſcended to her boat, attended by her courtiers, and the old man who probably was her prieſt.—He had often intimated, that his ſon, a lad about 14, ſhould make the voyage to Europe with the Captain; but two days before they departed he diſappeared.

The writer of the voyage has very pathetically deſcribed the parting of the Captain and the Indian Queen. It is ſo very ſimilar to that of Dido and Æneas, in the IVth book of Virgil, that we are apt to ſuſpect him indebted to the poet for ſome of the tendereſt ſtrokes.

The account given of the inhabitants of Otahite, their manners, habits, and cuſtoms, as it is leſs perfect than that of Captain Cook, to avoid repetition, we omit; referring it to a more proper place. But one thing we muſt particularly remark, as it clears up two points of great conſequence: One, that the venereal diſeaſe was not known among the inhabitants of this iſland before the arrival of the Engliſh; the other, that the crew of the Dolphin did not communicate it.

"It is certain," ſays the Captain, "that none of our people contracted the venereal diſeaſe here; and, therefore, as they had free communication with great numbers of women, there is the greateſt probability that it was not then known in the country." He adds that, *by a copy of the ſick liſt on board the Dolphin, during this voyage, ſigned by every man in my preſence, when he was diſcharged well, in confirmation of the ſurgeon's report, written in my own hand, and confirmed by my affidavit, which I have depoſited in the Admiralty, it appears, that the laſt man on board the ſhip, in her voyage outward, who was upon the ſick liſt for the venereal diſeaſe, was diſcharged, cured, and ſigned the book, Dec. 27, 1766, near ſix months before our arrival at Otahite, which was on the 19th of June, 1767; and that the firſt man who was upon the liſt for that diſeaſe, in our return home, was entered on the 26th of February, 1768, ſix months after we left the iſland, which was on the 26th of July, 1767.*

This teſtimonial is the more neceſſary to be preſerved, as there have not been wanting perſons, both Engliſh and French, who have charged theſe innocent people with propagating a loathſome diſeaſe, which neither they nor their anceſtors ever knew till the introduction of it among them by cruel Chriſtians.

Having now taken leave of Otahite, and all its allurements, they coaſted along the iſlands that lay in the ſame direction, which they found in appearance much the ſame as that which they had juſt left. On the 14th of Auguſt, they came in ſight of two iſlands, which they named *Bogarten's* and *Keppel's iſlands*; the firſt in latitude $15^{\circ} 50' S.$ longitude $175^{\circ} W.$ the other in latitude $15^{\circ} 55' S.$ longitude $175^{\circ} 3' W.$

They continued their courſe for Tinian, and in latitude $13^{\circ} 13' S.$ longitude $177^{\circ} W.$ they fell in with a large iſland, which they named *Wallis's-iſland*. Here they found a number of inhabitants armed with clubs, one of which they purchaſed: But they had, probably, paid dear for it, had they happened to try the ſhore unarmed; for while the people in the boat were bargaining, the ſavages were contriving to trepan them, and one of them ſuddenly ſeizing the painter, pulled the cutter upon the rocks; but one of the crew taking up his muſket, and firing it acroſs the fellow's

low's nose, they all ran frightened away, though no mischief was done them. It was, however, with difficulty that the boat got back to the ship.

They quitted this island, at which however, there is a very good harbour, and on the 19th of September arrived at the island of Tinian.

Here they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw apples, bread-fruit, limes, oranges, and every refreshment mentioned in Lord Anson's voyage, though with somewhat more labour. The sick, however, soon recovered; the ship was repaired; and the latitude and longitude of the bay in which they anchored accurately ascertained, by which it appears that the harbour where they lay was in $14^{\circ} 55' N.$ long. $214^{\circ} 15' W.$

On the 16th of October they weighed, and continued their course till the 25th, without any thing material happening. On that day it blew a storm, and they had the mortification to find, that, notwithstanding the reparations at Tinian, the ship made much water, and the rudder, being loose, shook the stern so violently, that they began to be in pain for her safety. The storm continuing, on the 27th a mountainous sea broke over her, staved all the half-ports to pieces on the starboard side, broke all the iron stanchions in the gunwale, washed the boat off the skids, and carried many things overboard. In this tempest they missed one Edward Morgan, who, it was thought, had drank more than his allowance, and reeled overboard. This was the last accident that befel them till they reached Batavia, before which the Captain took from the petty officers and seamen all the log and journal books relative to the voyage.

On the 30th of November they anchored in Batavia road, where the distresses of the warrant officers of the Falmouth man of war made the most melancholy part of the detail.—These poor miserable people being left in that savage settlement without a commander, their ship rotting, their stores exhausted, the boatswain mad, the gunner destitute, the carpenter in a dying condition, the cook a wounded cripple; with all this complicated distress, forbidden from lying one night on shore, and visited by none when

sick on board, they most humbly and earnestly entreated to be taken on board the Dolphin as sweepers, rather than to continue there to suffer among a people without mercy, and without the feelings of humanity. They had ten years pay due to them from government, and were grey in the service of their country; yet they were willing to forfeit all, could they be permitted to return home. The Captain, though he could not grant their request, promised to represent their case; and we hope his representation has had the desired effect.

It is remarkable, that, though but one man was on the sick list when they came to Batavia, and though the ship stayed there but one week, and very few of the crew were suffered to go on shore, yet in a few days after they set sail, which was on the eighth of December they sickened apace, and three of them died. The diseases by which they suffered were fluxes, and fevers of the putrid kind; and notwithstanding every precaution of washing, fumigating, separating the sick, and administering every necessary that could have been procured for them on shore, yet the sickness gained ground, till on the 10th of January, after passing the 22d degree of south latitude, it began to abate.

On the 24th, in lat. $33^{\circ} 40' S.$ they met with a dreadful storm, which split the main-sail and the main-top-mast-sail all to pieces, broke the starboard rudder-chain, and washed many of the booms overboard.

On the 4th of February they entered Table-Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps the only civilized settlement, now in possession of the Dutch. Here they procured refreshments at an easy expence, the ship was repaired, the sick were recovered, and every thing was plentifully provided for the remainder of the voyage.

On the 3d of March they weighed; and on the 16th they anchored in the Bay of St. Helena, and took in fresh water.

On the 18th they unmoored, and on the 11th of May intercepted a smuggler. On the 13th they arrived off Scilly, and on the 20th anchored in the Downs, having been just 637 days since weighing anchor in Plymouth sound.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think the following Extract, from my History of the Floridas, now publishing here, will gratify your readers, you will lay it before them. I am, &c.

New-York, March 31, 1774.

B. ROMANS.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF Madder.

MADDER *Rubia Tinctorum*. This root is one of the most useful ingredients in dying wools and stuffs red, as also cotton of an agreeable bloom colour, and consequently much

used in England, for those several manufactures; but incomparably the greatest quantity used is imported from abroad, to the amount of very large sums of money, it is likewise said that madder

madder is an excellent food for cattle, that it encreases milk and causes the butter to have a most agreeable colour and flavour: I know it to be some times cut for hay, and we are told that it makes excellent fodder.

This plant does undoubtedly deserve our attention in Florida on the above accounts; especially as the many trials to grow it to advantage in England, seem for the most part to be unsuccessful.

Many different kinds of madder have been tried for this purpose but none have yet proved of real use, except the *Rubia Tinctorum Sativa* of C. Bauhine, which is the sort cultivated in Zealand and some parts of Austrian Flanders.

If it be objected to the culture of madder in the Floridas, that these are in a very different climate from the Southern part of British America let it be remembered, that in the Levant it is cultivated with success, and that what comes from these is a most valuable dye.

The ground in which madder thrives best seems to be a deep black mould, in something of a low situation, which should not have a clay foundation, but sand or gravel; the land in Zealand is, and that on the river Amstel seems in general to be of this kind.

It is cultivated in Zealand by offsets or shoots, which they take from an old plantation, and replant immediately in rows about eighteen inches apart; the young plants have each a distance of four inches allowed them, and the ground is divided into beds of twelve feet wide, leaving a ditch of about twenty inches between them. This is done in the beginning of May, and great care is taken that no off-set is planted without it be furnished with fibres, as it is thought, that for want of fibres they would miscarry, which they often do even in the most favourable seasons; the greatest labour I think I have seen the people at, in Holland, in regard to this culture is the covering the stalks when they attain the height of about sixteen

inches leaving the tops bare, in order to promote the multiplication of roots, which is the part of the plant manufactured and sold. When this covering is performed, there remains only the attention to weeding, which ought to be done after the root is generally taken up the second year: But I think to have heard it said, as well as read it, that three summers are necessary for this crop to come to full maturity. The roots which are said to yield the most and best dye, have been taken up, when they had obtained about three tenths of an inch diameter in size. It is thought, that when they grow too large they yield a dye more inclining to yellow, than red. The lateral, fibrous vermicular roots, are said to yield a superior dye, but not to pay for the expence necessary for the gathering them.

From this general sketch of the madder culture, such as it is done in Holland and Zealand, my reader may see, that it is not so expensive an affair, as it is generally deemed to be, but like all other things, the cultivation of this plant may be carried on at too costly a rate, and it likewise may be attempted in too penurious a way: I have endeavoured to make my writing intelligible to every capacity, and therefore hope that every one of my readers may be led into the true idea of this culture, to make it answer the purpose in Florida.

This cultivation by sets or shoots, being practised in countries where the seed either does not at all, or very difficultly come to maturity; I think the seed ought to be introduced in Florida, or even tried to be obtained there from plants, to be carried and transplanted there, which if productive of seed, it ought to be sown in drills like rice: Which I would think the most eligible in the moderate climates of those provinces; I believe this plant to be a great impoverisher of the soil, for in Zealand they always allow some years between every two crops in the same plot.

As great debates have lately been agitated, that there was no necessity for drying madder, and that in using it green, there is even in the evaporation of dying matter a saving of one half, besides the greater saving of the expences of a kiln, a mill, a drying house, &c. I must inform my reader, that he will find all this true, but then it will be necessary for him to transport the dying houses from Europe to our madder fields, and not the madder to the dyers, in order to enjoy the profits of all this great and æconomical frugality; for perhaps there is not a plant on earth so soon inclining to fermentation and putrefaction, which is occasioned by its succulency: yet for the planter's present family use it is certainly fit to use green. As soon as the roots have become spotted, or black, or have lost a strong scent similar to liquorice, they are utterly unfit for any use. I shall therefore make a few remarks necessary to be known for the drying process in Florida: A hot sunshine day may be used to advantage to dry the roots partially, but if the weather be not favourable when the roots are taken up, they must be spread within doors on a floor, taking care to spread them thinly, and often to stir them, but this will never absolutely preserve them from changing, much less make them fit for transportation to any distance. If the crop be small, a baker's oven may suffice, but be aware not to raise the heat above 180 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer in the place where the roots are put, which should be over the oven, but for large crops, a kiln similar to malt kilns are necessary, taking care to make it roomy, to keep an equal and moderate heat, and by all means prevent any the least access of smoke to the roots. For this reason, I would advise large ovens such as the biscuit bakers in Holland use, as preferable to every other method. A building may be so contrived as to contain thirteen ovens, viz. four of each side, three at one end and two at

the end where the door is, with one general brick floor over all: Let us suppose the ovens ten feet long by eight wide, and allow two feet for each partition. This will make an oblong apartment of forty-two feet by thirty-two in the clear below; and the upper floor fifty-two by forty-two, room enough for any crop. Provide good brick funnels to your chimnies and there can be no danger of fire. The rest of the building may be of timber. In this process madder will lose two thirds of its weight.

When the roots are sufficiently dried they must be pounded in wooden mortars. For this purpose, a mill exactly constructed like the old fashioned rice mills, is very proper; only varying in the shape of the lower end of the pestle or beetle, for in the rice mills this lower end is in form of an inverted cone, but here the lower end ought to be not only ending in a square but this end ought to be cut into small squares, so as to render the pestle toothed. For this reason also, the mortar ought to be of a different form from the rice mortar, which last is also an inverted cone, or shaped like the inside of the top of the funnel, whereas this ought to be in form of a hollow globe, which has a neck like a decanter or bottle, in which neck the pestle ought nearly to fit.

To empty the mortars and supply them with fresh roots is a necessary occupation. During the pounding, the roots ought to be cleared of their thin outer bark: It will then be fit for packing into casks and exporting.

I remember to have heard it said in Holland, that poor people in order not to be obliged to sell their small crops to the manufacturer at his own price, preserve the root from fermentation by burying them between layers of earth in the ground, and that by this means it may be preserved for any term of time without perceptible alteration.

The F O R T U N E H U N T E R.

A MODERN TALE.

C H A P. III.

Oft by the bye, is brought before ye
The pith and pleasure of the story.

WHILE the hero of this delectable history is striving to refresh his harrassed flesh and spirits, with a little very necessary repose, it may not be improper to take the opportunity to inform the curious reader, of some particulars relating to the other parties, in the adventures, that have afforded him such high entertainment, which he may probably be at a loss to comprehend.

It has been said, that the lady who was the cause of all these disasters, was the only child of a wealthy merchant: This gentleman, whose desire of wealth, though it had stimulated his industry to acquire a very great fortune, and still strove to make it greater, had not got the ascendant of his reason, or effaced the tender passions of nature, had proposed the settlement of his beloved daughter in a state of rational happiness, as the ultimate object of his wishes in this life.

The only foundation for this he rightly judged to be a good education, to obtain which, he placed her at one of the most fashionable French boarding-schools, near town, in compliance with the taste of the times, as soon as she was perfect mistress of her own language, and was confirmed in the principles of virtue and religion, under his own eye, for she had lost her mother when very young.

A good man is a father to his family, by whom he is feared, because he is loved. Mr. *Commerce* (that was the merchant's name) had an apprentice, about two years older than his daughter, whom he treated exactly as if he was his own child: He was the son of a country clergyman, whom Mr. *Commerce* found in the curacy of a living, on an estate that he had purchased from a noble lord, which he had served near thirty years, for a salary of thirty pounds a year, under a succession

of several rectors, the relations of friends of favourite mistresses, or servants, who had received this, as a first step to the farther preferments in his lordship's gift; where his piety and virtues had so endeared him to his flock, that though he had not merit proper to recommend him to his lordship, for the living, their application prevailed to continue him in the curacy, especially as they raised half his salary by subscription among themselves, so that he came cheaper to his rector than any other could have done.—Such a person naturally attracted the notice and esteem of Mr. *Commerce*, on his going to take possession of the estate, and the incumbent soon after dying of a fever, at an election, he succeeded him, without any other recommendation than his own merit and even without application: Nor did his patron's friendship stop here; a selfish diffidence in that providence that feedeth the fowls of the air, had not made *Eusebius* (so the clergyman was called) contradict the laws of nature and reason, and deny himself the happiness of life, from a fordid fear of imaginary inconveniences: He had married a virtuous wife, and was blessed with an hopeful family; and though the smallness of his income did not enable him to do more than just give them the necessities of life, while his own precepts and example educated them in the principles of virtue and religion, without any prospect above what their honest industry should earn, in whatever trades he could breed them to, yet his heart was happy, and he confided in the truth of his observation, who from the experience of a long life had declared, that “he had never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his offspring begging their bread.”

As soon as Mr. *Commerce* was acquainted with the virtues and circumstances

frances of this family, he directly took the care of them upon himself; and placed them out to such businesses, as he thought best suited to their inclinations and capacities, taking the youngest home to himself, whose diligence and abilities not only fully answered his patron's expectations, but also laid a foundation for greater hopes. In such a situation, it was but natural that there should grow a fondness between the young *Eusebius*, and the daughter of his benefactor, as it was the study of his life to shew his sense of her father's friendship, by his tender assiduity to please her, which soon made an impression on her grateful heart. The first rise of this innocent attachment was perceived by her father; but as he saw the virtuous motive of it, and dreaded no consequence that it could produce, he seemed not to see it, but left time and nature to work their own effects.

When his daughter's age made him think it proper to remove her, for a little time, from under his own eye, to extend her view of life (as has been said) he soon perceived a great change in *Eusebius*, he grew languid and spiritless, lost all taste for those polite accomplishments, which had been his sole amusements before, and in which he had made considerable advances, became almost incapable of business, and pined away to a skeleton, though he took all possible pains to hide his unhappiness: Such an alarming alteration could not be concealed from the benevolent attention of his master, who was not a moment at a loss to discover the cause of it, nor to resolve upon the only remedy: Indeed he had every tender motive to determine his resolution. Though a new scene of life, had diverted his daughter's attention for a little time, she soon fell into almost the same situation with *Eusebius*, and in spite of every allurements of pleasure, company, and variety that might be thought to operate upon a youthful mind, shewed, that some secret unhappiness preyed upon her heart. Mr. *Commerce* saw the necessity there

was to lose no time for the preservation of what was most dear to him in life, but still he resolved to act with that caution and delicacy, which so nice a case required; he therefore wrote to *Eusebius* (the father) to let him know, that an affair of consequence made him desire to see him in London, for a few days. Such a summons was immediately obeyed; but what was the good man's astonishment, to hear the cause of it: The emotions it raised in his honest heart were too great for him to bear! he sunk under the weight of gratitude and joy, and pressing Mr. *Commerce's* hand to his lips, was unable to speak a word, till a flood of tears had eased the fulness of his heart. This mute eloquence was rightly understood! his friend embraced him tenderly, and assured him, that he was better pleased with an attachment, founded on such principles of innocence and virtue, than he could be with the highest titles; and desired his assistance to place it on such a footing, as should restore happiness to the poor sufferers, without precipitating a marriage, for which they were both yet much too young.

Accordingly, pursuant to a plan settled between them, each went to break the affair to his own child: *Eusebius*, going with his son into his own apartment, as if to talk of his family concerns, after a few tender questions, took notice, as if unpremeditatedly, of the change in his son's appearance: "Good God, my dear child, said he, what is the matter with you? You are become a perfect changeling! instead of that bloom of health, which enlivened your whole frame, that happiness of heart, which glowed in your eyes, you are now faded before your prime, and look as lifeless as a statue! What can be the meaning of it? Is your mind at ease? Is your master kind and good to you as usual? Speak, my child; open your heart to your father, to your friend, and think that in me, the attachment of each of these most sacred characters is raised still higher

“ by the other.” — “ Oh Sir !” (answered his son, who had heard with respectful attention, a speech, every word of which went to his heart) “ Oh Sir ! what shall I say ! my master is all goodness ! I must not, cannot complain of an action, word, or look, which I have ever received from him ! And yet, — O Sir ! — I cannot speak ! — I am most unhappy ! My coming to him has made me most unhappy !” — “ What means my child ! innocence and virtue cannot be unhappy ! — Tell me your complaint, and depend upon my advice and assistance.” — “ Oh Sir ! all advice is in vain, all assistance impossible ! I am a wretch, a base, ungrateful wretch ; and have repaid my master’s kindness with the highest injury.” — “ Now God in heaven forbid ! speak to me my child ! open your mind, and hope for assistance according to your candour.” — “ O Sir, I must, I will obey you, though I could easier face a thousand deaths.” — *Amanda* Sir ; — my master’s only, darling child ! I love *Amanda*, Sir ! I love her to distraction and despair.” — “ Why to despair, my child ? Why call you this a crime ? — Virtuous love is the noblest passion of human nature ! it is inspired by heaven itself.” — But, Sir, my master’s daughter ! — The heirs of his ample fortune ! — And I, poor wretch, the creature of his benevolence ! — I cannot bear the thought — I abhor my own base foolish heart for it. — And what compleats my wretchedness, I fear I do not love alone ! — I could bear my own misery ; but to be the cause of her’s is too much.” — “ O my child — my child ! — it is enough ! I need not, must not try you farther ! my son ! the darling of my heart, the comfort of my soul ! you must, you will be happy ! your master sees, and approves your love.” — “ O my father !” — “ He sent for me on purpose to reveal the happy secret to me ; to make me the bearer of the glad tidings to my

son.” — “ My father cannot mock his child ! — this is too much, too much to bear !” — “ Heaven bless my son, and fortify his heart for all the dispensations of its wisdom. — The good man is this minute making the same discovery to his dear, dear daughter.” — “ O how can I behold his face ! — his goodness overwhelms me ! my life cannot reward it.” — “ Such virtue as his, my son, rewards itself in the exertion ! his happiness is complete in making others happy ! but, my son, I have something to say to you, in which I hope his expectations and mine will not be deceived.” — “ O my father, what can he propose, that it will not be my duty, my happiness, to obey him in ?” — Nothing, my son, but to establish your happiness more firmly ! you are too young, his daughter much too young to enter into the important cares of married life. Your father, both your fathers, desire that you will consider this, and resolve not to disappoint your own happiness, by precipitation : your master promises to give you his daughter, as soon as she compleats her twentieth year, provided you enable me to promise him, that you will not abuse his good intentions and strive to gain her sooner : On this condition, he will directly bring her home again, and you may live together as you did before. But beware, my son, of yielding the reins to unguarded passion, nor let the familiarity of such an intercourse, nor the prospect of the completion of it, tempt you to anticipate his intentions, and destroy your own happiness ; for happiness cannot be in the married state, without that mutual respect which arises only from unfulfilled honour ; and the man, who attempts the virtue of the person he designs to make his wife, overturns that respect, even though he escapes success, as he betrays both the badness of his own heart, and of his opinion of her.” —

" O my father, doubt not my virtue,
 " nor my honour! I shall not think
 " the time too long.—Let me but
 " see and converse with *Amanda*, and
 " think that I shall one day call her
 " mine, call my *Amanda* mine, and I
 " shall never think the time too long."
 " " I doubt you not, my son, I cannot
 " doubt your honour and your virtue,
 " and I will be surety for them."—

When *Eusebius* had thus prepared his son for his happiness, he left him, to recover himself enough to meet his master, who had a scene of equal tenderness, and still greater delicacy to go through, with his daughter, in the mean time. As it was not proper to distress her with any questions, her father, after the caresses usual at their meeting, told her he came to fetch her home to dinner, with the father of her friend *Eusebius*; at the mention of his name, she instantly changed colour; but he not seeming to observe it, relieved her, by speaking of something else; and all the way as they went home in the chariot, strove to raise her spirits, by the most encouraging endearments and familiarity. As soon as they alighted, he told her he had something to shew her in his closet, where playing with her curiosity till she seemed to recover her spirits, he at length shewed her a wedding ring, and asked her how she should like to wear it! at the sight of this, she fell into a trembling that made it necessary for him to take her in his arms to support her; " My hearts darling" (said he, embracing her with the greatest tenderness) " do not be alarmed! I mean
 " nothing, I will do nothing that shall
 " be disagreeable to you. You know
 " the friendship I have for *Eusebius*,
 " and my love for his son—were I to
 " chuse an husband for my dear *Amanda*,
 " from all mankind, there is not one
 " I would prefer to young *Eusebius*,
 " because there is not one would make
 " her happier: This has long been
 " my resolution; and if my child has
 " no objection to it, I think to make
 " his good father happy with the news
 " to day."—" O my father! (sobbed

she, hiding her face in his bosom)
 " I never have any objection to your
 " pleasure. And is it *Eusebius*, O
 " my father?"—" It is, my heart's
 " joy! it is *Eusebius*; who will make
 " you and me happy. But recover
 " yourself, my child, and prepare to
 " meet his father, who burns with
 " impatience to see you: We'll come
 " to you, in the dining room, in
 " half an hour."

As soon as he had said this, he left her, and hastened to meet his friend, where their mutual accounts completed their happiness; *Eusebius* then calling in his son, the grateful youth no sooner saw his *Amanda's* father, than he threw himself at his feet, and embraced his knees, unable to utter a word: " Arise, my son," (said Mr. *Commerce*,—embracing him, as he raised him in his arms) " arise, my son; go to your *Amanda*, and tell her I have sent you to her: Your father and I will follow, in a few moments".—The happy youth with a look that spoke the gratitude and rapture of his soul, flew to the dining-room where the scarce less happy fathers, followed, to be witnesses, though unseen, of a scene beyond description. As soon as he entered the room, he flew to her arms, that were open to receive him, and embracing her in ecstasy, " Oh! my *Amanda* (said he) your good, dear father has sent me."—" I know it (answered she) I know it: he has told me all—my *Eusebius*"—" my *Amanda*."

Their hearts were too full, for more words; and even these few were interrupted and broken by their rapture. When their fathers entered, *Eusebius* taking *Amanda's* willing hand, threw himself again at the feet of Mr. *Commerce*, who raised him as the father of *Eusebius* did *Amanda*, and heaped their blessings on their heads. The rest of the day was spent in the purest happiness. The terms mentioned before by *Eusebius* to his son, were explained with proper delicacy to the young pair, who readily and sincerely promised their obedience to them; in consequence

consequence of which, *Amanda*, that very day left the boarding-school, and returned to her father's house; the motive for which was thought to be only his fondness of her company; it being judged proper to keep the other affair a secret from the world, as its being known would involve *Amanda's* delicacy, in many disagreeable distresses.

In this situation was this happy family, when our adventurer——“ So then! have you thought of him at last? I thought you had forgot him

quite; and that we should hear no more of his adventures”—(I hear Jacky Smart say, when he reads to this part of our history)—But soft a moment, my friend! suspend your curiosity but for another month, and then you shall have, not only the disentangling of some circumstances, in the last adventures, which I see you have not sagacity enough to unravel by yourself, nor indeed did I design you should, but also a new scene, that will make you laugh till your sides ach, though you hold them never so well.

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE writer under the signature of *Post Diluvian*, in your Magazine of February last, has dealt unfairly with the author of the piece upon the origin of letters in the first number.

He tells you he observed in your Magazine, for January, this sentence, “there is no probability that the use of letters obtained before the flood.” He then goes on to prove the contrary. It would have pleased me better to have had a fairer opponent to dispute with,—“the gentleman has got half the sentence, the whole stands thus, “supposing that the books of Moses are, though a short, yet, a good history of the times and countries, to which he refers, *there is no probability that the use of letters obtained before the flood.*” So that the last proposition is conditional, that is, if Moses's history be good then, &c. The plain English of which is this, viz. that if Moses's history be good, that is perfect, there is no probability that the use of letters obtained before the flood. The reason is subjoined in these words. “As Moses records the first husbandman and shepherd, the first inventor of tents

of music, &c. one should think, *that if he were a good historian*, he would likewise have mentioned the invention of writing had it been found out.” The reasoning to me appears to be plain and conclusive, for one would naturally conclude that a good historian would not record and hand down to posterity the first inventor of tents and fiddles, and immortalize the memory of him that first discovered the art of making *thought visible*, and communicating an idea by a corporeal medium to one unseen, an antipode. This discovery appears to me—for human skill too high!

The only or main reason assigned to make it appear probable that the Anti-Diluvians had the knowledge of letters, is, “because the world was then as full or fuller peopled, were endowed with as good faculties, and had the advantage of longevity.” But does it from hence follow that nothing is now known that was not then as well known? The argument is so inconclusive that it needs no answer. How often dowe see children of more knowledge than men of hoary heads, and as good natural capacities?

THOUGHTS

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For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOUGHTS on the CULTURE of SILK.

IT is of the greatest importance to every young country to render themselves independent, if possible, on any other country, for any of the necessities, or conveniences of life. In order to accomplish this important end, it is necessary to establish manufactures of all those commodities which we must of necessity have, and give all possible encouragement to the fabricating those articles of ornament and dress, which custom has made in some manner necessary. If we are determined to be *fine*, it will be more credible to all good women, that *their* own distaffs and spindles should dress their household in scarlet, and more honourable to ourselves.

My country must depend upon her *farmers* for her riches and independence. The wool and the flax, the hemp and the SILK that might be raised here, together with the precious stone, iron, steel and other metals, which this country affords in great abundance, if wrought up *here* would secure every man who was willing to work, from want and poverty. The merchant would be employed to export the produce of his country, and in return, bring that which will encourage the labourer in his industry, and keep every wheel in motion; I mean cash. I have mentioned SILK and was led to the consideration of this important article, by the perusal of a piece in your last Magazine, recommending the culture of the mulberry tree as the best, and some say the only food from which the SILK is or can be obtained.

I highly approve of the proposal for raising the mulberry, especially the white mulberry tree, but am far from thinking that SILK cannot be produced from any other plant. It is well known in the country, that the wild silk worm, feeds upon the leaf of the apple tree, and produces a larger quantity of Silk, tho' of an inferior kind, than the other worms, and I think it

is very probable that it might appear by making a few experiments, that other food than the mulberry leaf might be found to answer the same end, and possibly produce more and better Silk than that. It is not impossible but that the leaf of the apple tree might answer this purpose, but I think it more probable that the leaf of the elm, black-berry, raspberry, currant or gooseberry will do better, because there is something in common of which all these plants partake with the mulberry, and perhaps this unknown something, which is common to them all, is the very thing that produces the Silk, which is a slimy substance and has no stronger cohesion before it is emitted by the worm, than any glutinous matter, but receives all its tenacity from the mere action of the air.

We know by experiment that all the plants that I have mentioned, will grow and flourish well, ingrafted on the elm (except the apple) from hence I have been led to make the above conjectures, and could wish that experiment might be made, by some well wisher to his country, by feeding a number of worms solely on each of the mentioned plants.

If it should be found that black-berry or raspberry bush leaves were productive of as much or more Silk, than the mulberry leaves, we might *immediately* set upon the raising of Silk, and the bush that is now noxious and over runs our fields, might be made to yield us large profits.—I do not mean by this speculation to disengage the raising mulberry trees. Besides the Silk they may produce, the fruit is valuable and the timber the most durable of any other.

It may be asked, what benefit will derive to us from the raising Silk, since we cannot manufacture it? The answer is at hand, the merchants will give the cash for it to make remittances; this will save money in the country,

country, and prevent our running in debt to foreigners; by this and such means the ballance of trade abroad, will soon be in our favour, and we shall become rich and powerful. Or perhaps manufacturers may be obtained to teach us the art of weaving it into various kinds of wear, which at present tempts away so much of our money. In this case we may in time sup-

ply even England with what we now get from them at a great expence, and by this and similar projections, we may arrive at such a state of opulence and power, as to be able to give *protection* to that state which is now *foolish* enough to oppress us.

N. B. Whoever inclines to make any experiment, may be supplied with eggs by applying to the Editor.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

S P R I N G.

EDWARD and Lucy were lately united in the sacred bands of wedlock—As they were formed to make each other happy, and their faithful bosoms had long glowed with a mutual flame of affection founded on the most refined and lasting principles, it will be natural to suppose that they enjoy superior felicity—Ambition is a stranger to their breasts; blessed with a competency, they neither envy the affluent nor despise the indigent: But retired from the busy metropolis spend their golden time in the participation of those joys which innocence, benevolence and rural scenes inspire—When the bright regent of light, wakes Aurora from nocturnal slumbers, they open the day with a contemplative walk, and sip the balmy morning air; and when the day declines, constantly perform the same health-giving exercise. Methinks I see the amiable pair, arm in arm, traversing the verdant scene. Lucy's fine azure eye sparkling with mental delight, while her beloved Edward moralizes on the beauties of the opening Spring, "How swift in their career are the alternate seasons! says he, Winter no longer retains its iron sway, hail, frost and snow, his gloomy retinue, all retire before the warmer influences of Sol's refulgent beams. The blooming season, when creation seems to awake, is now revolved again. The enameled meads are covered with a verdant carpet—the meandering streams released from their icy fetters, wander through the vales—A golden gleam gilds the sloping hills, while the flowery plains dif-

fuse their pleasing scents, and grateful salute the eye—the forests and waving groves resume their gay vestures, and spread their friendly foliage to form a retreat from the piercing noontide ray—the warbling songsters melodiate the ambient air, and hover in the balmy zephyr, their melting harmony soothes the ravished ear, and calms the stormy breast! lovely birds! emblems of innocence and love. May we learn of you contentment and cheerfulness! For us, my Lucy, the face of nature revives, and spreads her ample stores: How benign, how beneficent is our almighty creator! how innumerable the blessings that crown each period of our existence! it is ingratitude that makes any live to misery, perpetual favours demand a constant incense of praise, adoration and love—view there my fair, the beauties of this jocund season; trace the all-wise creator in the boundless variety of his works, and confess "the hand that made them is divine." We, my Lucy are now in the spring and morning of life, young, healthy and active; let us consecrate our powers to the noblest employments, cultivate our minds, and sow those seeds of immortality that shall ripen in the heavenly clime.—The scenes of time are continually shifting, Summer succeeds Winter, and Winter Summer, but

"Not so returns our youth decay'd,

Alas, nor air, nor sun, nor shade,

The spring of life renews.

"Then happiest they whose lengthen'd light Pursues by virtue's constant light

A hope beyond the skies;

Where frowning Winter ne'er shall come,

But rosy Spring forever bloom,

And fans eternal life.

For

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The DIRECTORY of LOVE.

QUESTIONS in No. II. ANSWERED.

ANSWER TO QUESTION I.

To Miss NANCY DILEMMA.

I HAVE presumed to answer you from my being a few years ago in the same predicament that is mentioned in the query. You say, a young gentleman courts you, that has no qualification but five-hundred a year, who your parents want to force upon you, in opposition to your remonstrances. To remedy that oppression, I would direct you in the path which I followed. I conceive parents authority can extend no farther than what may contribute to the happiness of their child: When it is carried beyond that, and apparent, that they are governed by mercenary views, and not the happiness of their child, it undoubtedly is laudable in any lady, to avoid the yoke that is preparing for her, by making herself happy in the possession of a man, whose affections and endearing behaviour, is far more to be wished for, than five thousand per annum with one she could never love. This will be the better vindicated, as was my case, if you be arrived at the years of discretion. You say there is a person of whom you are very fond, and who makes returns to your mind, but is much inferior to the first in point of fortune. The road before you here is very plain: Accept by all means of the one that possesses most *sense* (as I think you observe the latter does) be his fortune ever so small, provided you can live moderately well; for that one qualification with the man you esteem, will establish lasting happiness; while five-hundred a year with a fool, (whom you could not but hate) will no time yield one permanent joy or a single agreeable re-

flection. The enjoyment of riches can be but short, I would advise you, as well as every young lady, to take such steps as may procure *contentment* here; the principal of which is, *to marry the man you love*. I speak from experience, therefore, believe what I say.

POLLY RESOLUTE.

Mrs. R's compliments to Miss D, and would acquaint her, that as her parents consent could not be obtained, she took a trip about forty-five miles off, and got married to the man that she loved. They were highly affronted, and would not speak to her for some time: But finding that the world in general approved of the person she chose, as being sensible and well behaved; they at last made up the breach, and now she is perfectly happy.

ANSWER TO QUESTION II.

To ARABELLA.

THE question you have proposed, requires but little ingenuity in answering, from which I am led to undertaking it. It seems a most worthy gentleman paid his addresses to you, until, by your disagreeable conduct, he was obliged, or thought proper to withdraw his suit. You own the propriety of his behaviour in that, which I think shewed his sense: But you do not seem willing to take any step which may be derogatory to the *senseless pride*, and *self punishment* of your sex, by owning the fault, or re-admitting him hastily to your company. It is my opinion, that you should at any rate, (since by your own confession it would be very agreeable) accept of his new proposals;

posals; and as soon as possible, marry him. Ever discourage addresses from a *farmer* or a *fop*, when in competition with a person possessed of the great qualifications you mention: For the former by marrying deceives you, and the latter, after the honey moon, is at a loss to know his wife from other ladies, having but little

acquaintance with her, and no spare times to think of his spouse, being so much taken up with the pretty nothing himself.

Therefore, by all means, *accept of a man, who, as you say, possesses every qualification, that can make a woman happy, or marriage desirable.*

PLAIN TRUTH.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED.

I.

I AM the eldest son of a gentleman of three-hundred a year, and am uncommonly attached to a lady, who, I have reason to think, will make an agreeable partner for life. My father says, if I marry her, he will disinheric me; and her parents will not consent to our uniting without I can obtain his approbation. I think if I can make it appear to Lætitia (which is the young Miss's name) that I could maintain a family with what I have already received from him; she would agree to be married. Now, this being my ultimate wish, and as I

can just support myself genteely at present, pray should I run the risque of his after consenting? Or, trust to time working its wonders, in regard to mending fortune?

STREPHON.

II.

I AM a rich old man of sixty years of age; and a few months ago married a young lady of eighteen. The affection she pretended to have for me I find is all vanished, and given to her gay young sparks; and as I am almost crazy about it, pray what shall I do?

To the EDITOR of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As the Magazine under your immediate inspection is designed to be a Repository, not only for those things which may be ingenious and entertaining, but for those that may be useful, your giving a place to the following will oblige

Your humble servant,

MATHESIS.

CONCISENESS in all operations, especially Mathematical, is far preferable to Prolixity.

Let any sum be given, to be multiplied by another; a rule universally admitted in this case is, when the Multiplier consists of more figures than one, then there must be as many several Products as there are figures in the Multiplier, the sum of which is the whole Product required: If the Multiplier consists of many places, the operation by this rule must be long and tedious; Mr. Fisher seems to have been apprized of this, and offers a few examples upon a more expeditious method, in which the Multiplier consists of two places, and the Product is in one line only; see p. 69 of Arithmetick in the plainest and most concise methods. His rule for these examples, is founded upon the Multiplication Table; and he does not, I observe, give an example in which the Multiplier exceeds the numbers of that Table:

As

As this must be very much limited, the following rule will extend to *all* instances, where the Multiplier consists but of two places; which may, or may not exceed the numbers of the Table.

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ 23 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	2.	$\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ 23 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$
3.	$\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ 23 \\ \hline 382 \end{array}$	4.	$\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ 23 \\ \hline 8382 \end{array}$
5.	$\begin{array}{r} 1234 \\ 23 \\ \hline 28382 \end{array}$		

Multiply the units in the multiplicand and multiplier, and note the product; see the first step in the margin. Then carrying the tens, if there be any, to the product of the units and tens in each multiplied cross-ways, note their sum; see the second step. Carrying the tens again to the product of the tens and hundreds of the multiplicand multiplied cross-ways with the multiplier, note the sum of these; as in the third step.

Thus you may go on to the end of the multiplicand, remembering to multiply its last figure by the tens of the multiplier; as in the fifth step.

The following Rule will extend to all instances, in which the multiplier consists of three places, viz.

1.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$	2.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$
3.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 872 \end{array}$	4.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 1872 \end{array}$
5.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 71872 \end{array}$	6.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 871872 \end{array}$
7.	$\begin{array}{r} 22436 \\ 752 \\ \hline 16871872 \end{array}$		

Note the product of the units in the multiplicand and the multiplier; as in the first step, in the margin. Then adding the tens (if there be any) to the product of the units and tens in each multiplied crossways, note the sum; as in the second step. Add the tens now cast away to the product of the tens in each, and the product of the units and hundreds in each multiplied crossways, and note the sum of these; as in the third step. Then, proceed in the other steps as in the last, going forward every step one figure; except, at the two last figures of the multiplicand which must be multiplied crossways with the tens and hundreds in the multiplier; as at the sixth step. Remember to multiply the last figures in each one by the other.

The above is recommended to the attention of any one whose genius may lead, and leisure permit; it would be very convenient that there should be a rule for that example whose Multiplier should consist of four places, for that whose Multiplier should consist of five, and so on.

If it should be objected that no method can be more prolix than the above, I really found it concise, and have been able to go through the whole operation above directed to in less, or no more time, than it would have taken to have found one of the several Products mentioned in the general rule above referred to, even as fast as I could note the figures.

Poetical Essays, for April, 1774.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

FEMALE ADVICE.

IF you'd be truly blest in love,
 Be constant as the turtle dove,
 To him whom heav'n has made your choice,
Love and obey (at church your voice.)
 For better take him, or for worse,
 For bags of gold, or empty purse;
 For love or hate, for peace or war,
 For kiis or kick, box, bruise or scar;
 For drefs or rags, for scorn or chaff,
 For wine or water, ALL, or half.
 Which ever is your lot in life,
 Be still the good and loving wife;
 Always kind, sincere and free,
 The house wife with œconomy;
 Obliging, modest, chaste and gay,
 Polite and chearful---never say;
 Content with little, meek with riches,
 But let the husband wear the breeches.
 If always mindful of your duty,
 He will, with love, reward your beauty.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The W I S H.

MA Y' heav'n to crown my joys each boon
 bestow,
 That gilds the passage thro' this vale below,
 An heart to wisdom infinite resign'd:
 An understanding spacious and refin'd:
 With these, those charms of sentiment and ease,
 That, or in converse or in conduct please,
 An elocution fraught with native fire,
 Sense to impart and noble tho'ts inspire.
 A courage dauntless, yet with prudence join'd,
 A gen'rous sympathy for human kind;
 To these the rosy charms of jocund health,
 Refined friendship and the sweets of wealth.
 When in the bands of Hymen I would join,
 And to the charms of LOVE my soul resign;
 O may the fair that captivates my heart,
 Possess each grace that virtue can impart.—
 A lovely form, a genteel easy air,
 A mein engaging and a soul sincere.
 May day to night and night succeed to day,
 Of joys substantial and without allay!
 And when the sand of life shall cease to run,
 And the dim optics view no more the sun;
 Then may our souls to yon bright realms repair
 For joys eternal and our God are there.

H I L A R I O.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

On HAPPINESS.

HOW few among the busy sons of men,
 The grand pursuit, true happiness, obtain?
 If in some secret labyrinth it lay,
 Or dark recess far from the gleam of day;
 If heav'n sublime, or th' abyss profound,
 Were the sole regions, where it could be found:
 Then might we reason, murmur or repine,
 And doubt the reign of providence divine;
 But all complaints with an ill grace arise,
 For in our *breasts* the happy goddess lies!
 What is the cause then, of th' eternal groan?
 The dismal look, the plaintive sigh and moan?
 Th' impious wish, or the blasphemous tho't?
 That taxes boundless goodness with a fault.
 Ah 'tis, blind man, (to sense and reason blind,)
 Thy vicious, ignorant, ungrateful mind,
 That makes the wretched—
 The path to solid happiness is plain,
 Rule thy proud will, thy passions vile restrain;
 Know God, his laws, and fix them in thy mind;
 And to his pleasure ever live resign'd:
 Then shall your moments smoothly roll away
 And joy, from duty gild each rising day
 For pleasure's springs from virtue's fount arise,
 And there the few, the happy few, the wise,
 Anticipate the bliss that never dies!

H I L A R I O.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The L I L L Y's Triumph.

TH E sun unvail'd his brightest ray,
 The birds attun'd their sweetest lay;
 As Flora issued from her bow'r,
 To shed perfumes on every flow'r.
 As she approach'd her painted train,
 With joy the view'd the chearful scene;
 This flow'r she kiss'd, and that she rais'd—
 She gather'd one, another prais'd;
 Yet still of all her gay parterre,
 The lilly seem'd her greatest care;
 Meek child, the radiant goddess cry'd,
 Of gardens now be thou the pride.
 Know that Lucinda, beauteous fair!
 Doth thee to all my train prefer.
 Ah! go, beyond thy equal blest,
 And breathe thine odour on her breast;
 Yet envy not that iv'ry shrine,
 Whose whiteness far surpasseth thine;
 By nature's hand with incense spread,
 Whose sweetness far doth thine exceed:
 Enough that thou enjoy'st the seat,
 Where virtue and the graces meet.

For

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

To a Young GENTLEMAN.

WHILE the low scenes of debauchees
entice,

And carry down the stream the sons of vice ;
While midnight revels prey upon their health,
Impair their reason and exhaust their wealth :
Be thine the nobler joys reflection brings
Upon celestial and eternal things :
To true religion's sacred dictates bend,
Be vice's foe, be virtue's constant friend.
Let reason's voice obtain supreme command,
And rule your passions with a sov'reign hand :
Her beams illuminate th' immortal mind !
Her heav'nly maxims lead to joys refin'd !
Let ev'ry manly grace your youth adorn,
'Gainst ev'ry vice let your young anger burn,
Then shall your time in pleasing circles roll,
And heav'n ere long dawn on your God-like soul.
The path of vice delusive flow'rs adorn,
That tempt the touch, but hide a piercing thorn,
To black perdition the false road descends,
There soon the momentary pleasure ends !
No gleam of joy, no friendly ray of hope,
Can enter there to bear the spirit up ;
But fixt, and constant and consummate woe,
Forever reigns in the dark realms below.

M O N E N S.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

P S A L M CXXXIX.

THOU hast me search'd O Lord, and known
My rising up, and setting down ;
And tho'ts, long ere conceiv'd by me,
Are fully understood by thee.
Thou compass'est the path I tread,
And place where I recline my head :
Acquainted art with all my ways ;
Where judgment leads, or fancy strays.
For in my tongue there's not a word
Thou know'st not altogether Lord.
" Surrounded by thy pow'r I stand,"
On me thou laid'st thy forming hand.
Such knowledge is too wonderful,
Too high, for intellects so dull.
To it no mortal can attain,
Let boundless wisdom, pride restrain.
Where from thy spirit shall I go ?
Thine eye pervades all nature so.
Where from thy presence shall I flee ?
No caverns dark can hide from thee !
If in my flight I cut the air,
And soar to heav'n, THOU Lord art there :
Or if I make my bed in Hell,
'Tis there thy wrath and vengeance dwell.
If with the morning's rapid ray
I fly beyond the utmost sea :
The speedy passage THOU would'st give,
And thy right hand still make me live !
If I should chuse the darkest night,
To veil my wickedness from sight :

The night would prove a blazing day
My crimes before thee to display.
From **THEE** no darkness e'er conceals :
But shining, as the day reveals :
The blaze of day, the gloom of night,
Retire at thy o'erwhelming light.
Then search O God, and know my heart ;
Try me, and know my inward part ;
And shew me ev'ry wicked way ;
And lead me to eternal day !

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

A R E B U S.

MY friend if you will name, at length,
The beast that does excite in strength,
The solitary bird of night,
That courts the darkness, shuns the light.
The bird by sweetness of whose tone,
Charms from the cottage to the throne,
The beast that poets feign to live,
Whose breath an instant death does give.
The bird that does by swiftness run,
Like earth's swift motion round the sun.
A river that through Egypt roll'd,
A river that was fram'd of old,
Add the initials and you're shown,
A place in Europe of renown.

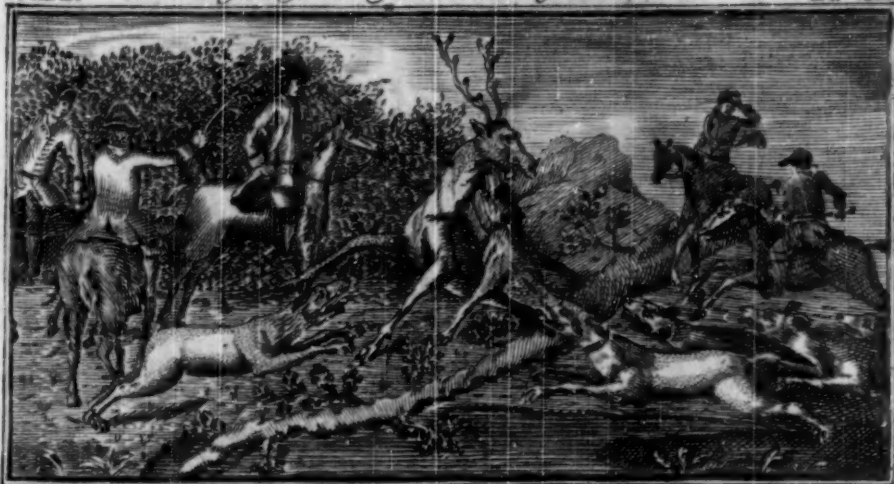
W. N.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The TRAVELLERS.

ONCE on a time, by joint consent,
Three travellers a journey went,
Each claiming for his proper name,
Fire, Reputation, and a Stream.
The long-liv'd day they hurried on,
Post-haste, beneath the burning sun ;
'Till grateful evening's milder ray
Relax'd the ardour of the day :
As weariness to rest inclines,
Each for himself a lodging finds ;
But ere each to his quarter goes,
A general doubt among them rose,
How, when Aurora gilds the plain,
Each might the other find again.
" See, says the stream, in yonder vale,
" Where cheerful swains their flocks regale :
" Twixt those green hills I'll rest, and there,
" To hear of me you need not fear."
The flame in, equal strains, replies,
" See where yon smoking columns rise,
" With guests who're near the ascending fame,
" I've taken up my lodging room.
But Reputation, proud and thy,
With scornful air—replies—" good bye ;
" For when we part—of this—be sure,
" You part to meet with me—no more."

For



The Hill Tops, A New Hunting Song.



Health braces the Nerves & gives Joy to the Face.
Whilst over the Heath we pursue the Fleet Chase.
See the Downs now we leave & the Coverts appear.
As eager we follow the Fox or the Hare.

Cho: then rouse & 3
When ever we go, Pleas are waits on us still.
If we sink in the Valley we rise on the Hill;
O'er Hedges and Rivers we valiantly fly.
For fearful of Death, we ne'er think we shall die.
Cho: then rouse & 5

From Ages long past by the Poets we'er told.
That Hunting was lov'd by the Sages of Old:-
That the Soldier & Huntman were both on a par.
And the Health giving Chase made them bold in War.
Cho: then rouse & 5
When the Chase is once over away to the Bowl.
The full flowing Dumper shall cheer up the Soul.
Whilst our loud songs shall with Chorus ring.
And toasts to our Sages our Country & King.
Cho: then rouse & 6

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

STANZAS. TO PATIENCE.

FROM the bright regions of eternal day,
Where, in inspired notes, glad cherubs sing
In one enraptur'd, never-ceasing lay,
To Nature's God, her Father, and her
King;

Descend, meek Patience; Heav'n's best, richest
grant

To man, whose stubborn, whose ungovern'd
will

Can ev'ry blessing, ev'ry joy supplant,
And in their place, set ev'ry poignant ill.
O come surrounded with thy sober train,
Of Meekness, Piety, and holy Hope,
Blest source of peace, blest'd cure for ev'ry pain,
Without whose aid, the proudest spirits droop.
Kindly descend to those, whose humbled mind
Knows no relief, but what from Patience
springs;

Whose griefs no cure, whose pangs no respite
find,

On those descend "with healing in thy wings."

O! hover round the melancholy bed,
Where long-rising sickness claims thy soft'ning
care;

Thy influence rears the drooping sufferer's head,
And gives a ray of merit to his pray'r.

'Tis thine to soothe the rugged hand of power,
To cheer the weak, to comfort those that faint,

From orphan cheeks to wipe the gushing shower,
And steal the anguish from the martyr'd saint.

So potent is thy salutary sway,
That want, oppression, sickness, grief, and
care,

Strip'd of their rigour pass, half-felt away,
Or, like the terrors of a dream appear.

'Tis guilt alone appals the human heart;
Prompts the unpiety'd sigh, th' incessant tear,

That in such baleful poison dips the dart,
A wounded spirit who could ever bear!

O may my soul direct her steps aright,
To find the path, to man so kindly giv'n,

Through pleasures that allure, through pains
that fright,

By patient steadiness to climb to heav'n.

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The ASCENSION.

A POEM.

HE comes, attend thou blest seraphic throng,
Silent in contemplation, or in song!
Ye saints approv'd tho' still remote in clay,
(Saints are but later Angels by a day)
Attend! while cheerful we our God resound,
While frequent hallelujahs grow around,
Attend! and loudly every note approve,
And melt in visions of eternal love.

What sons of bliss my dazzled eyes invade,
What Gods beam dreadful thro' the gloomy shade?
Extatic sounds inflame my eager soul,
Responsive echoes ring from pole to pole,
Unusual numbers strike my ravish'd ear,
Excite my wonder, and alarm my fear;
Long tracts of glory flash across the skies,
And more than light'nings blaze upon my eyes;
Heav'n swells with thunder the exalted scene,
And nature wonders what the change should mean.
Lo! from the bursting skies the choirs descend;
Rise towering Alps, support the heav'n's, they
bend:

Pour'd from the chrystal valves in bright array.
Seraphs on Seraphs hail the joyful day;
To meet their God the hosts obedient fly,
And bear him up, the glory of the sky:
See him, O see him to his heav'n ascend,
Waft him ye Angels, all ye powers attend!
Hark from each world the loud Hosannas roll,
Measure the void, and bound from soul to soul!
Earth in the ardour of her saints replies,
While plausive cherubs triumph in the skies;
Till faint mortality untunes the tongue,
Which pants in praise, and labours thro' the song.

Lift up your heads! ye golden hinges ring,
Admit your God, and welcome in your King,
Ye blazing portals yield an ample way;
Your God approaches in a flood of day;
Ye sapphire floors his sacred footsteps meet,
And bend spontaneous to embrace his feet!
He springs, he mounts victorious from the dead,
With all his bleeding honours on his head;
Encircling stars his flowing robes adorn,
A crown the bleeding traces of the thorn;
In his gor'd palm a royal scepter lies,
Soft Majesty sits smiling in his eyes;
Diffusive mercy from his lips he shed,
And beams of glory dance around his head;
Uninjuring fires his sacred temples greet,
And harmless thunders roll beneath his feet;
Clouds at his impulse follow close behind,
Earth sinks beneath him as he walks the wind,
Heav'n's radiant files in full collection blaze,
But hush'd in silence, hang their wings and gaze,
Applause half-lisp'd stands doubtful on their
tongues,

And but for wonder, they suspend their songs.
Lo! heav'n's dread sovereign stooping from his
throne,

Clasps in his arms, and claims him as his own!
O see the God, to all the fire comply,
And lay his terrors, and his thunders by:

"Son of my choice attested, and approv'd,
Forever honour'd, and forever lov'd;

"My each behest, thou faithfully hast wrought,
And man's salvation hast most dearly bought.

"When meek and speechless, stript and bound
you stood, [blood,

"And lash'd, and tortur'd, 'till you sweat with
"To all the rage of guilty man comply'd,

"Blest when he scourg'd, and pined when you
dy'd;

"Now thy reward shall on thy choice await,
"However glorious, and however great;

"If

" If it be heav'n, of that to quit the score,
 " I make thee God, if thou requirest more ;
 " To thee dominion, honour praise be given,
 " By all the sons of earth, and all the sons of
 heaven.
 " This, this is fate which God shall ne'er revoke,
 " 'Tis self-efficient and compleat when spoke :
 " Ascend, receive the triumphs of thy love,
 " Ye hosts commence a jubilee above."
 Swift to the mandate the attentive throng,
 From tubes harmonious pour celestial song ;
 Ten thousand clarions thro' the concave ring,
 And twice ten thousand hallelujahs sing !

For the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

NIGHT. A Poem.

NOW sable night extends her gloom around,
 And spreads her shady pinions o'er the
 ground ;
 While slumbering chiefs of bloody battles dream,
 And courtship is the sleeping virgin's theme.
 The feather'd choir forget their tuneful lay,
 The toiling steer, the labours of the day ;
 The winds are hush'd ! e'en echo's voice seems
 dead,
 Thick darkness wraps each drowzy mountain's
 head ;
 Grey mists ascend from every smoking flood,
 And awful horror fills the silent wood,
 Lo *Contemplation* lifts th' attentive eye,
 To view the splendour of the spangled sky ;
 Where stars unnumber'd strike th' astonish'd sight,
 And twinkle through the dreary gloom of night ;
 Where the pale moon her peerless orb displays,
 Apparent queen, all-bright in borrow'd rays,
 Arise, my soul ! my muse begin the song !
 The theme, his power, to whom these scenes
 belong.
 Whose word omniscient form'd this beauteous earth,
 And call'd the radiant sun and moon to birth !
 In mytic order plac'd yon starry roll,
 And can, or cheer, or change, or spoil the whole.
 Who now in darkness does his pow'r display,
 And soon will change this darkness into day.

A Mother to a young Child, smiling in a Dream.

MAY gazing angels ever keep
 Strict guard around thy bed,
 And o'er those eyes, now clos'd in sleep,
 Their shadowing pinions spread.
 Sweet innocent, thy pleasing dreams
 With weary'd *Israel's* vie ;
 Rivers of milk, and honey-streams ;
 The land of promise nigh.
 But oh, when reason's light shall shine,
 And beauty's bud shall blow,
 Guide to thy steps, may faith divine,
 The real *Canaan* shew.

The DYING HUSBAND to his WIFE.

NO more, lov'd partner of my soul,
 At my departure grieve ;
 Can flowing tears our fate controul,
 Or sighs our woes relieve ?
 When the nuptial knot was ty'd
 Which bound thee to my heart,
 Could'st thou believe, because a bride,
 We met no more to part ?
 Could'st thou believe the fleeting breath
 Would ne'er my breast forsake ?
 Or that inexorable death
 Would not the forfeit take ?
 Cease then to grieve I'm gone, my dear,
 My soul, forever free,
 Laughs at the world, and all its care,
 Except the care of thee.
 Uncumber'd thro' the vast expanse,
 Swifter than light I fly,
 To guard thee from each dire mischance,
 Thy guardian genius I.
 I watch thy sweet and peaceful sleep,
 'Till heaven the time ordain,
 When for thy loss thy friends shall weep,
 And we may meet again.
 Then shall thy dear, thy kindred soul,
 Accompany'd by mine,
 Behold how worlds—how planets roll !
 Why suns unnumber'd shine !
 With songs of joy, and grateful hymns,
 To heav'n's eternal king,
 We'll join with saints and seraphims,
 And Hallelujahs sing.

To the Editor of the ROYAL AMERICAN
MAGAZINE.

THOU' I near was in print, let me give you
 a hint,
 Of a whimsical sort of a spleen, fir ;
 'Tis in short my ambition, with humble sub-
 mission,
 To appear in your next Magazine, fir.
 Ev'ry girl in the nation, on your invitation,
 Will venture to brandish her pen, fir ;
 But should we have spirit, too high for our merit,
 Look cool—and we'll drop them again, fir.
 If it be your intention, to quicken th' invention,
 With rebuses—riddles—acrostics—
 Should that, fir, induce ye, to admit such
minutiae,
 You'll pardon these my Hudibrastics :
 If you scorn tho' to peddle, with rebus or riddle,
 Give me leave, fir, to sentence my paper—
 Be this then its fate—on your pipe to await,
 And to answer the end of a Taper.

SYLVIA.

Historical

Historical Chronicle, April, 1774.

General HISTORY of AMERICA, for APRIL, 1774.

THE Destruction of the East-India Company's Tea, in Boston, and the Behaviour of the Americans in general with Regard to said Tea, made much Noise in England. The King laid the Matter before the Parliament, who were in very high Debate when our last Advices came away. A Motion was made by Lord North, in the House of Commons, for blocking up the Port and Harbour of Boston: The Bostonians were by some branded with the most opprobrious Language, while others justified their Conduct. The Petition of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay to the King, for the Removal of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was dismissed by his Majesty and the Privy Council as, "groundless, vexatious, and scandalous, and calculated only for the seditious purposes of keeping up a Spirit of Clamour and Discontent in the said Province." The long expected Tea Ship arrived at New-York, on the 25th of this Month. The Inhabitants would not permit her to come up to the City, they suffered the Captain to procure only what was necessary, and then sent him back to London, without breaking Bulk. One Capt. Chambers, the Master of a Ship trading from New-York to London, (who received the Thanks of the Citizens of York, for his refusing to bring the East-India Company's Tea last Fall, was detected in introducing 18 Boxes of fine Tea curiously put up between Blankets, &c. which he intended to have smuggled there; but the Inhabitants finding it out, destroyed every Ounce of it by emptying in into the Sea, and the Captain to escape the Rage of the people took Shelter in the Tea Ship, and sailed in her for England. This Month we have the Advice of the Dismission of Dr. Franklin from the Office of Postmaster General for North-America, for no other Reason that we know of, than being too great a Friend to the Colonies, we have also Advice of his resigning his Agency for the Colonies.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

L O N D O N. HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, March 7.

THIS day the speaker took the chair at two o'clock, several private bills, &c. were received.

Lord NORTH said, he had a message from his Majesty to present to the house, and desired leave to bring it up. It was read, setting forth, that of late several unhappy disturbances had arisen among his subjects in America; that he had ordered such papers as could give any information of the proceedings to be laid before both houses of parliament, hoping to have their assistance in seeing the laws duly executed. Lord North then presented a bundle of papers respecting America, the heads of which were read over, purporting to be letters to and from Massachusetts-Bay, Boston, New-Hampshire, &c. letters from Lord Barrington, Lord Hillsborough, Mr. Grey Cooper, &c.

Mr. RICE moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty for his great goodness in ordering his message, and the American papers

to be laid before the house, and to assure his Majesty that his faithful commons would, without delay, exert every means in their power to see the laws duly executed in America, &c. he prefaced his motion with a long account of the rise and progress of the American rebellious proceedings, and was much for using spirited measures to bring them to a compliance.

Lord CLARE said he agreed with the honourable gentleman, and hoped he should find this measure carried through with unanimity; he should therefore second the motion.

Mr. DOWDESWELL spoke greatly against the propriety of measures that had been heretofore adopted, and said, let those wise heads who brought us into the trouble now extricate us. He was very severe on administration throughout his speech.

Colonel JENNINGS said he should object to the words "every means," and should move "an amendment, that proper means."

Mr. ELLIS said nearly the same as Mr. Rice, and was for spirited measures being used.

Mr.

Mr. E. BURKE defired his Majesty's speeches from 1763 to 1770, and the answers might be read, all which tended to America, and the last answer was nearly the same as the present address proposed, setting forth, that his faithful commons, would, without delay, exert every means, &c. he said he had looked carefully over the Journals, and could not find one measure that parliament adopted that session although their promise to his Majesty; he should therefore be against their promising again, unless he was sure they meant to perform.

Mr. SOLICITOR GENERAL said it was not right to examine on persons that had done wrong heretofore.---He observed, that the matters that would come before the house, in the examination of this great question, were no less than this---Is America any longer to be dependant on this country? How far is it to be connected or dependant? To what degree? In what manner? And among other questions, it will certainly arise, whether the subordination of the colonies should not be given up? If parliament cannot enforce obedience, it ought certainly to enquire the consequences of its failure; but at all events, it is what gentlemen should attend to in the most serious manner.---To enter into the consideration dispassionately, with temper and sobriety---that conviction may become the only mother of the resolutions we may come to. He said, the questions would be extensive, complicated, and, perhaps, dubious; it would, therefore, certainly demand the most ardent attention.

Mr. E. BURKE, in a speech of near an hour and an half, set forth the absurdity of the proceedings concerning America heretofore, saying, were we to expect any good from the same persons who adopted those measures? He said, we wanted a change of Governors both at home and abroad; and was extremely severe on the noble Lord North, and administration, and arraigned the whole of their conduct. On recapitulating the whole of the Stamp-Act, he said, before they presented their address, promising to redress evils, it would be more parliamentary to enquire whether those abuses existed; as to re-criminating, it was very proper, as we might then see and learn from experience what good might be produced.

Lord GERMAINE said, in his opinion, our repealing the stamp-act had made the Americans think we had no right to tax them, and in a great measure was the cause of our present misfortunes.

Mr. E. BURKE replied to him.

General CONWAY, in a short, but masterly speech, set forth the nature of the proceedings heretofore, and said, in his opinion, had the stamp-act not been repealed, we should entirely have lost America; he said, we must now come to a resolution, either to tax or not to tax America; in his opinion, we had no right to tax them; that they were a loyal people, as might be seen by their former conduct.

Mr. W. BURKE spoke much in favour of the Americans.

Colonel BARRE, in a spirited speech, arraigned the ill advice of using spirited measures, and said, their being thus factious, proved more strongly, that they were bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

Lord NORTH said, as the time allotted for the reading the papers was Thursday, but as there were more of them than he first imagined, he had no objection to postponing the reading of them until Friday next, and on Monday next to resolve upon them.

Colonel Barre declared the proceedings of the Americans were no so inconsistent as ours; they had been uniform in their conduct throughout, which would never be the case with us. He said, we talk of using spirited measures; did we consider already that our expences of the army and navy were more than we could support; we have no money to squander away; let us unite our power and wisdom together, and make some salutary laws for them, and he would be bound they would obey.

LONDON, March 8.

THE Earl of Dartmouth acquainted the Upper Assembly on Friday, that, in obedience to his Majesty's command, the papers relative to some late disturbances in America would be laid before that House this day.

March 9. The Earl of Dartmouth presented to the Upper-House on Monday a message from his Majesty, wherein his Majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their serious consideration the late disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable outrages lately committed at Boston; to which most gracious message, an humble address was immediately moved for and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staves.

March 11. If the spirited measures at present talked of should take place respecting the Americans, the next cargo of a certain commodity may be called *gun-powder tea*, and they must take it with a little smack of British spirit.

If there is any authenticity in the speeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reason to complain of want of representation in the Senate, as numbers in both Houses are more zealous for the interests of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week past among the ministry, and they have generally been assisted in their deliberations by the crown lawyers, on American affairs, which seems to embarrass them not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, since the revolution, so important a crisis in the constitution of this country as the present state of American affairs now before an August assembly; to speak neither in the language of fear or in the style of pomposity, no less than the FATE OF A GREAT EMPIRE, trembles on the decision; how much, then does it become our legislators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, personal animosities, and interested differences, and unite their wisest and coolest

coolest observations for the general good ! To be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a lesser good, brands that man (which we hope, for the sake of the cause, does not exist) with no less an inglorious epithet than that of being a traitor to his country.

The following is his Majesty's message, which was presented to the House of Commons last Monday.

" His Majesty upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, with a view to obstructing the commerce of this Kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two houses of parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his Majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his Majesty effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependance of the Colonies upon the Crown and parliament of Great-Britain."

March 13. Yesterday the speaker took the chair at half past two o'clock ; very little private business was done.

At twenty-five minutes after three o'clock, the clerks began to read the letters to and from America, consisting of a hundred and nine in number, which took up three hours hearing. The house broke up at half past six o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American business will come on. No debates ensued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the speaker ; no persons, except the two secretaries from the trade and plantation office, were admitted in the Gallery.

The speaker took the chair in the house of commons at three o'clock : Lord North came in about a quarter after. The common business being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boston had such a share in the transactions relative to the tea-ships, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his Majesty, derived not from custom, or prescription only, but from absolute and explicit letter of various acts of parliament ; that this rebellion had proceeded to such lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of resistance, superiority and independence : and that it was the opinion of governors and other writers of those letters and dispatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their present situation, that all legal government

would be subverted, and the independency of the colonies be established.

March 15. Sir Joseph Mawbey moved in the House for leave to bring in a petition from William Bollen, Esq; in behalf of the council and province of Massachusetts-Bay, and agent for that colony, setting forth the *Acta Regia* of Queen Elizabeth, and the statutes and charters of the several succeeding Princes, certain privileges and immunities had been granted to such persons as would settle on the continent of North-America ; that those settlements had been carried on under the direction of the ablest and wisest men, who had interest and weight during those reigns ; that the settlers had every difficulty to encounter that could be expected from a wild and inhospitable climate, but with equal labour and resolution they had conquered all obstacles that lay in their way ; and praying, that the said Bollen should be permitted to produce to the house an autentic copy of the *Acta Regia* of Queen Elizabeth, and of such other papers as may tend to shew the ancient rights and privileges of the said colony. The petition was accordingly brought up and read, and by a motion of Sir Joseph's ordered to lie on the table.

At the Court at St. James's, the 7th day of February, 1774.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Duke of Queensberry, Duke of Ancaster, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Rochford, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Bristol, Earl of Pomfret, Viscount Falmouth, Viscount Barrington, Lord Le Despencer, Lord Cathcart, Lord Hyde, James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq; Hans Stanley, Esq; George Onslow, Esq; Sir Jeffery Amherst, Charles Jenkinson, Esq; Sir John Goodricke.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board, a report from the right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 29th of last month, in the words following, viz.

' At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th of January 1774.

' By the right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

P R E S E N T,

' Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President, Duke of Queensberry, Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Rochford, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Hillsborough, Lord George Sackville Jermain, Viscount Townshend, Viscount Falmouth, Lord North, Bishop of London, Lord Le Despencer, Lord Cathcart, Lord Hyde, James Stuart Mackenzie, Esq; General Conway, Wellbore Ellis, Esq; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Hans Stanley, Esq; Richard Rigby, Esq; Sir Eardly Wilmot, Thomas Townsend, jun. Esq; George Onslow, Esq; George Rice, Esq; Lord Chief Justice

Justice de Grey, Sir Lawrence Dundas, Sir Jeffery Amherst, Sir Thomas Parker, Charles Jenkinson, Esq;

YOUR Majesty having been pleased by your order in council of the 10th of last month, to refer unto this committee, an address of the house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, complaining of the conduct of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governor and Andrew Oliver Esq; Lieutenant Governor of that province; and humbly praying that your Majesty would be pleased to remove the said Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; and Andrew Oliver, Esq; from their posts in that government.---

The Lords of the committee did, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, proceed on the 11th of this instant to take the petition of the said house of representatives into consideration; and were attended by Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, styling himself agent for the said house of representatives, and from whom the said petition had been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth, one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, and likewise by Israel Mauduit, Esquire from whom application had been made to this committee, humbly praying on behalf of your Majesty's said Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that he might be heard by council in relation to the address of the house of representatives of the said province; and the said Benjamin Franklin, Esq; having thereupon prayed, that he might in that case be heard also by his council at a future day---the Lords of the committee did, in compliance with the petition of the said Israel Mauduit, Esq; and at the instance of the said Benjamin Franklin, Esq; think proper to appoint a future day to resume the consideration of the said petition of the house of representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, and to allow council to be heard on both sides thereupon.---And their Lordships having been this day attended by council on both sides accordingly, and heard all that they had to offer, and having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced by the said Benjamin Franklin, Esq; upon which the said house of representatives did come to the several resolves, which are the foundation of their said petition to your Majesty: The lords of the committee take leave to present to your Majesty, that the said house of representatives have by their said petition taken upon themselves to bring a general charge against your Majesty's said Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to complain of their conduct, "as having a natural and efficacious tendency to interrupt and alienate the affections of your Majesty from that your loyal province---to destroy that harmony and good will between Great-Britain and that colony, which every honest subject would strive to establish---to excite the resentment of the British administration against that province---to defeat, the endeavours of their agents and friends to serve them by a fair representation of their state of

facts---to prevent their humble and repeated petitions from reaching the ear of your Majesty, or having their desired effect; and finally charging your Majesty's said Governor and Lieutenant Governor with having been among the chief instruments of introducing a fleet and an army into that province, to establish and perpetuate their plans, whereby your Majesty's said Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been not only greatly instrumental of disturbing the peace and harmony of the government, and causing unnatural and hateful discords and animosities between the several parts of your Majesty's extensive dominions, but are justly chargeable with all that corruption of morals, and all that confusion, misery and bloodshed, which have been the natural effects of posting an army in a populous town."-----But the Lords of the committee cannot but express their astonishment, that a charge of so serious and extensive a nature against the persons, whom the said house of representatives acknowledge by their said petition to have heretofore had the confidence and esteem of the people, and to have been advanced by your Majesty from the purest motives of rendering your subjects happy, to the highest places of trust and authority in that province, should have no other evidence to support it but inflammatory and precipitate resolutions, founded only on certain letters, written respectively by them, and all but one before they were appointed to the posts they now hold, in the year 1767, 1768 and 1769, to a gentleman then in no office under the government, in the course of familiar correspondence, and in the confidence of private friendship, and which it was said, and it was not denied by Mr. Franklin, were surreptitiously obtained after his death, and sent over to America, and laid before the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay; and which letters appear to us to contain nothing reprehensible or unworthy of the situation they were in; and we presume, that it was from this impropriety, that the council did disclaim on behalf of the assembly any intention of bringing a criminal charge against the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; but said that the petition was founded solely on the ground of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor being, as they alledged, now become obnoxious to the people of the province; and that it was in this light only that the said petition was presented to your Majesty. And there being no other evidence now produced, than the said resolutions and letters, together with resolutions of a similar import by the council of the said province, founded, as it was said, on the same letters.

The lords of the committee do agree humbly to report, as their opinion to your Majesty, that the said petition is founded upon resolutions, formed upon false and erroneous allegations, and that the same is groundless, vexatious, and scandalous, and calculated only for the seditious purposes of keeping up a spirit of clamour and discontent

discontent in the said province. And the lords of the committee do further humbly report to your Majesty, that nothing has been laid before them, which does or can, in their opinion, in any manner, or in any degree, impeach the honour, integrity or conduct of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor; and their Lordships are humbly of opinion, that the said petition ought to be dismissed.

His Majesty taking the said report into consideration was pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, that the said petition of the house of representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, be, and it is hereby dismissed this board, as groundless, vexatious, and scandalous, and calculated only for the seditious purpose of keeping up a spirit of clamour and discontent in the said province.

G. CHETWYND.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, MONDAY, April 4.

WE have the following intelligence from St. Vincents, viz. that in November last an armed schooner, under Spanish colours, was cruising on the coast of that Island, with an intent, as was supposed, to steal negroes; but being pursued from Prince's Bay, by a sloop which crowded all the sail she could, and with a fresh breeze, stood to the S. W. the schooner lying becalmed under the land, was taken. Her boat, which had come ashore under pretence of getting water, with three of her hands were left ashore, and were afterwards apprehended and committed to goal. There were six negroes on board the Pirate, who were stolen.

MONDAY, April 11.

Tuesday last the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. opened in Charlestown, in and for the County of Middlesex. The Grand Jurors were sworn, and the charge was delivered to them by the Hon. Judge Trowbridge. And on Thursday they delivered in their bills, together with the following Remonstrance and Protest, viz.

"Charlestown, April 7, 1774.

"To the Honourable his Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. now sitting at Charlestown, in and for the County of Middlesex.

"WE the subscribers being of the Grand Jury for said Court, beg leave to represent, that whereas the venire's for choosing jurymen bear test Peter Oliver, Esq; who stands impeached by the grand inquest of this province, the Honourable House of Commons, for high crimes and misdemeanors, we were under great doubts about taking the oath; but foreseeing the insuperable difficulties that would take place from the course of justice being impeded, were constrained to take the oath and proceed to business, and have, to the best of our knowledge, conscientiously discharged our trust. But we think it our incumbent duty to remonstrate and protest against the Honourable Peter Oliver, Esq; his sitting as Chief Justice on the trial of any of the offences by us presented, until he shall be acquitted of the crimes he is charged with.---The impropriety of the Chief Justice sitting to judge of the crimes of others, while he himself lies under an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, will, we flatter ourselves, sufficient-

ly apologize to the Honourable Court for this our remonstrance."

The Jury present consisted of eighteen. This remonstrance was signed by fourteen---the other four declined.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Last Tuesday evening we had a very severe thunder storm, accompanied with lightning, which struck the house of Mr. Enoch Burdett, on the Neck, but we do not learn of any great damage done thereby.

We hear that the gentlemen who went passengers with Captain Hall, from this place, to London, were all examined before Lord Dartmouth, respecting the destruction of the East-India company's tea.

THURSDAY, April 21.

Last Thursday four young lads went to Braintree in a canoe, and on their return stooped to fish between Castle-William and Dorchester-Bay, but meeting with no success, in endeavouring to hoist up the killick, they overset the canoe, whereby one of them, an apprentice to Mr. Geyer, Stone-Cutter, at the South-end, about nineteen years of age, was unfortunately drowned; the others were saved by a boat that was going to the Castle, who took them off from the bottom of the canoe, to which they had held till they were almost spent.

It is said that Dr. Franklin intends visiting America in June next.

Admiral Greaves, we are informed, is hourly expected here to relieve Admiral Montagu.

MONDAY, April 25.

The grand design of establishing a new American Post-Office, seems now to engage the attention of all ranks. In our present situation, it is allowed to be consistent, important and indispensable. Several meetings have been lately held here, in order so to regulate the plan as to remove and prevent objections.

MARRIED.] Mr. Daniel Ingersoll, to Miss Polly Gridley.---Mr. G. Cranch, to Miss Polly Clemmons.---Sampson-Salter Blowers, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss Sally Kent, youngest daughter of Benjamin Kent, Esq;---At Portsmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Dr. William-Lee Perkins, of this town, to Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late Nathaniel Rogers Esq.---Mr. Michael Titcomb, of Newbury-Port, to Miss Lydia Hart, of Portsmouth.---At Atkinson,

kinson, Capt. James Tileston to Miss Polly Bryant, eldest daughter of Capt. James Bryant.

DIED.] Mr. Thomas Popkins, blacksmith.
---Mrs. Edwards.---Mrs. Brooks.---Miss Mackey, daughter of Captain William Mackey.---
Mr. Michael Routh.---A son of Mr. William Scott, shoemaker.---Mrs. Jane Wifecare, wife of Mr. Wifecare.---Mr. John Melady, in the alms-house.
---Mr. Thomas Chapman.---Mrs. Thankful Jepson.---Rev. Hull Abbot, of Charlestown.---Miss Elizabeth Newell.---Mr. Cheefeman.---Capt. Samuel Snow.---At Beverly, Mrs. Deborah Duty.---At Newbury-Port, Major Joshua Coffin.---Mrs. Butler.---At Nottingham, the widow Smith.---At Barbadoes, Mr. Elisha Thayer, Son of Ebenezer Thayer, Esq; of Braintree.---
At Cambridge, Deacon Samuel Sparhawk.---
On his passage from the West-Indies to Newbury-Port, Captain Samuel Perkins, late of this town.---At Wells, Mr. Waldo Emerson, merchant.---At Saco, Dr. Cummings, who was accidentally drowned near that place.---At Hingham, General Winflow.---At Roxbury, Mrs. Mary Keyes, wife of John Keyes, tanner.

Norwich, March 31. On the 27th of January last, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt all over the Island of Jamaica, and very perceptibly on board the vessels at anchor in Kingstown harbour; however, it did no other damage than putting the inhabitants in great terror.

His Excellency Governor Tryon, of New-York, has made a present of 10,000 acres of land, in the township of Norbury, in that province, about twenty miles from Connecticut River, to King's College in that city.

NEWBURN, (North-Carolina) March 11.

Last week we had a severe gale of wind at North and North-East, attended with the most heavy rains that has ever been remembered in this country; the waters came down in such torrents as to sweep away mills, bridges, and every thing that obstructed its passage, and has done incredible damage to the roads; a very great inconvenience at present, as we have no county courts, or overseers of the roads, to order the speedy reparation of them.

Meteorological Observations on the Weather, for April 1774.

April	A.M.] Ther.	P.M.] Ther.	A.M.] Ther.	Fahrenheit.	
1	8-30	1-38	12-33		Fair.
2	8-36	1-40	10-35		Cloudy, Rain & Snow.
3	8-37	1-45	11-36		Fair.
4	8-32	2-40	11-35		do.
5	8-39	1-50	11-45		Fair and Cloudy.
6	8-48	1-50	11-50		Fair and Rain.
7	8-38	1-48	12-40		do.
8	8-40	1-45	11-40		Fair, Cloudy and Rain.
9	8-38	1-39	10-40		Rain.
10	7-38	1-53	12-43		Fair.
11	8-39	1-48	10-36		do.
12	8-35	1-48	11-43		do.
13	8-42	1-50	11-46		do.
14	8-46	1-54	11-49		Cloudy and Rain.
15	8-48	1-51	10-44		Fair, Cloudy and Rain.
16	8-45	2-54	10-48		Fair.
17	8-49	1-65	11-48		do.
18	8-47	1-55	11-49		do.
19	8-50	2-61	11-49		do.
20	8-59	1-66	12-55		do.
21	8-54	1-59	11-48		do.
22	8-52	1-55	11-50		do.
23	8-49	2-61	10-48		do.
24	8-59	2-74	11-66		do.
25	7-63	1-73	11-58		do.
26	8-55	1-57	10-53		Cloudy and Fair.
27	8-55	1-61	11-52		Fair and Rain.
28	8-53	1-55	11-52		Fair, Cloudy and Rain.
29	8-50	1-47	11-45		Rain.
30	8-44	1-47	10-50		do.

BURIED in the town of Boston, from March 28, to April 25, 1774.

33 Whites. 5 Blacks. In all 38.

BAPTIZED in the several Churches, 43.

THIS was a most extraordinary order or law, and yet it continued in force until the dissolution of the government, it being repealed, in appearance only, * after the restoration of King Charles the second. Had thy been deprived of their civil privileges in England by an act of parliament, unless they would join in communion with the churches there, it might very well have been the first in the roll of grievances. But such were the requisites to qualify for church membership here, that the grievance was abundantly greater.

THE scarcity of the former year excited the inhabitants to make the greater improvements, by tillage, as soon as the spring advanced, and it pleased God to give them such favourable seasons, that they had a very plentiful harvest; and Indian corn, † which could not be purchased with money the year before, at the end of this year was made a tender in discharge of all debts, except money or beaver had been specially agreed for. Cattle were extremely dear, a great part of what had been shipped from England being dead, and a milch cow was valued at 25 to 30*l.* sterling.

THE same governor and deputy governor and such of the assistants of 1630, as were living and in the colony, were re-elected for the year 1631. ‡ They continued to make the

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same

most of the persons at New-England are not admitted of their church, and therefore are not freemen; and when they come to be tried there, be it for life or limb, name or estate, or whatsoever, they must be tried and judged too by those of the church who are, in a sort, their adversaries. How equal that hath been or may be, some by experience do know, others may judge. Lechford.

* The minister was to certify, that the candidates for freedom were of orthodox principles and of good lives and conversations.

† This however was mean diet, and distasteful to Europeans in general. "The want of English grain, wheat, barley and rye, proved a sore affliction to some stomachs who could not live upon Indian bread and water, yet were they compelled to it." Johnson.

‡ This year, and this only, the assistants chosen are not named in the colony records, Hubbard.

same choice for 1632, with the addition of Mr. John Humfrey, who had been deputy governor in England, but was prevented coming the first year, and John Winthrop, jun. the governor's eldest son, who, with his wife, mother, and some others of the family, arrived in October the year before. They were frequently alarmed this year § by the Indians, which put them into confusion; happy for them, that in this their feeble infant state they were only alarmed. A company of Eastern Indians called Tarretines, about an hundred in number, assaulted the wigwams of the Sagamore of Agawam. * They came by water in 30 canoes, slew seven Indians and wounded two Sagamores who lived near Boston, and carried away captives one of their wives with divers other Indians. The governor likewise received advice from the governor of Plymouth of a broil between some English of that colony and some of the Naraganset Indians, who set upon the English house at Sowam; † also of motions made by the Pequods, which caused the Dutch governor of Manhadoes to give notice to the English to be upon their guard. A shallop belonging to Dorchester having been missing all the winter, it appeared, this summer, that the crew, consisting of five men, had been secretly murdered by the Eastern Indians. However, the Sagamores, near Boston, made professions of friendship, and on the 5th of August this year, Miantinomo, one of the great Sachems of the Naragansets, the most numerous of all the Indians between Boston and Hudson's river, came down to Boston whether out of fear or love they could not tell, to enter into a league of friendship with the colony. He and his followers were invited to attend the public worship, but three of them withdrew in sermon time, and to satisfy their hunger, broke into an

§ There was an alarm in 1631 at Saugus or Lynn. Lieut. Walker, then upon the watch, was shot through his cloaths by two arrows, but by an immediate discharge of a culverin it was supposed the Indians withdrew. Johnson, &c.

* Ipswich.

† In part of what is now Bristol.

an English house to get victuals. The Sagamore, who was a very high spirited fellow, could hardly be persuaded to order them any corporal punishment ; but he was so ashamed of his attendants, that he ordered them out of town, and followed them himself soon after.

THE French also occasioned some uneasy apprehensions. They had been drove from Accady by Sir Samuel Argall in 1613. The people of New-Plimouth had set up a trading house, at Penobscot, about the year 1627. Intelligence was brought this year to the Massachusetts, that in 1630 or 1631 Sir William Alexander had sold the country of Nova-Scotia to the French, and that the fort, with all the ammunition and stores, was delivered to them ; that Cardinal Richlieu had ordered some companies there, and that more were expected the next year with Priests, Jesuits, &c. This news alarmed the governor and council, and put them upon consultations for their defence. They determined to finish a fort which was begun at Boston, to build another at Nantasket, and to hasten the settlement of Agawam (Ipswich,) it being one of the best places both for pasture and tillage, lest an enemy should take possession and prevent them. Mr. Winthrop, the governor's son, was accordingly sent to begin a plantation there. * It appears

* The Tarrateen, or Eastern Indians, who had a spite against the Indians of Agawam, and had attacked them and drove them from their settlement, intended mischief against the English also, as appears by the following account, preserved among the papers of Mr. Cobbett, the minister of Agawam or Ipswich :

“ At the first planting of Ipswich, as a credible man informed me, namely Quar-
 “ termaster Perkins, the Tarrateens or Easterly Indians had a design to have cut
 “ them off at the first, when they had but between 20 and 30 men, old and young,
 “ belonging to the place ; and, at that instant, most of them gone into the bay about
 “ their occasions, not hearing of any intimations thereof. It was thus : One Rob-
 “ in, a friendly Indian, came to this John Perkins, then a young man, living then
 “ in a little hut upon his father's island on this side of Jeoffry's neck, and told him,
 “ on such a Thursday mornings, early, they would come four Indians, to draw him
 “ to go down the hill to the water side, to truck with them, which, if he did, he
 “ and

appears that their apprehensions of the French designs, to take possession of some part or other of the coast, were not ill founded ; for they sent a ship, this year to Penobscot, as a prelude to what was to come after. Governor Bradford of Plimouth gives this account of it. “ This year the house at Penobscot
“ is robbed by the French in this manner : While the master of the house, and part of the company with him, is come
“ with one vessel to the westward to fetch a supply of goods
“ brought over for us, a small French vessel, having a false
“ Scot aboard, goes into the harbour, pretends they are newly
“ come from sea, knows not where they are, that the vessel is
“ very leaky, and desires they may haul her ashore and stop
“ her leaks, making many French complements and congees :
“ And seeing but three or four simple men, who are servants,
“ and, by the Scotchman, understanding the master and the
“ rest of the company are gone from home, fall to commending
“ the guns and muskets which lie on the racks by the
“ wall side, take them down to look on them, asking if they
“ were charged, and when possessed of them, one presents a
“ loaded piece against the servants, another a pistol, they bid
“ them not to stir but deliver the goods, and made them help
“ in carrying them all aboard, to the value of four or five
“ hundred pounds sterling, prime cost ; three hundred weight
“ of beaver, the rest in trading goods, as coats, rugs, blankets,
“ &c.

“ and all near him would be cut off, for there were 40 birchin canoes would lie out
“ of sight at the brow of the hill, full of armed Indians for that purpose. Of this
“ he forthwith acquainted Mr. John Winthrop, who then lived there in a house
“ near the water, who advised him, if such Indians came, to carry it ruggedly towards
“ them, and threaten to shoot them if they would not be gone, and when their
“ backs were turned, to strike up a drum he had with him besides his two muskets,
“ and then discharge them, that so 6 or 8 young men, who were in the marshes hard
“ by a mowing, keeping their guns ready charged by them, might take the alarm,
“ and the Indians would perceive their plot was discovered and haste away to sea again ;
“ which accordingly was so acted and took like effect, for he told me, he presently
“ after discerned 40 such canoes shove off from under the hill and make as
“ fast as they could to sea.”

" &c. then set the servants at liberty and go away with this
 " taunting message, tell your master, when he returns, that
 " some of the Isle of Rhee gentlemen have been here."

It appears that the Massachusetts people took possession of the country at a very critical time. Richlieu, in all probability, would have planted his colony nearer the sun, if he could have found any place vacant. De Monts and company had acquired a thorough knowledge of all the coast from Cape Sables beyond Cape Cod in 1604; indeed it does not appear that they then went round or to the bottom of Massachusetts-Bay. Had they once gained footing there, they would have prevented the English. The Frenchified court of King Charles the first would at the treaty of St. Germain, have given up any claim to Massachusetts-Bay as readily as they did to Acadie; for the French could make out no better title to Penobscot, and the other parts of Acadie, than they could to the Massachusetts. The little plantation at New-Plimouth would have been no greater bar to the French in one place than in the other. The Dutch, the next year, would have quietly possessed themselves of Connecticut river, unless the French, instead of the English, had prevented them. Whether the people of either nation would have persevered is uncertain. If they had done it, the late contest for the dominion of North-America would have been between France and Holland, and the commerce of England would have borne a very different proportion to that of the rest of Europe from what it does at present.

THE new settlers were in perils also from their own countrymen. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Mason, two of the council of Plimouth, who with a view to the advancement of their fortunes, had expended large sums to little purpose in attempts to settle colonies in New-England, beheld the Massachusetts with an envious eye. They intended, for themselves,

selves, all that part of the colony which lies to the Eastward of Naumkeag: Gardiner and Morton, || to revenge the affronts they had received, joined with them in a complaint to the King in council against the colony. At this time they failed

|| Morton wrote the following letter to one Jeffries in New-England: "My very good gossip! If I should commend myself to you, you would reply with this proverb, *propria laus sordet in ore*, but to leave impertinent salutes and really proceed, you shall hereby understand, that although when I was first sent to England, to make complaint against Ananias and the brethren, I effected the business but superficially (through the brevity of time.) I have at this time taken deliberation, and brought the matter to a better pass, and it is brought about, that the King hath taken the matter into his own hands. The Massachusetts patent, by an order of council, was brought in view, the privileges therein granted well scanned, and at the council board, in presence of Sir Richard Saltonstall and the rest it was declared, for manifold abuses therein discovered, to be void. The King hath re-assumed the whole business into his own hands, and given order, for a general governor for the whole territory, to be sent over. The commission is passed the privy seal, I saw it, and the same was sent to my Lord Keeper, to have it pass the great seal, and I now stay to return with the governor, by whom all complainants shall have relief. So that now, Jonas being set ashore, may safely cry, Repent ye cruel schismatics, repent, there are yet but 40 days. If Jove vouchsafe to thunder, the charter and the kingdom of the separatists will fall asunder.—My lord of Canterbury, with my lord privy seal, having caused all Mr. Cradock's letters to be viewed and his apology for the brethren particularly heard, protested against him and Mr. Humfries that they were a couple of imposturous knaves, so that, for all their great friends, they departed the council chamber in our view with a pair of cold shoulders. I have staid long, yet have not lost my labour. The brethren have found themselves frustrated, and I shall see my desire upon my enemies.—Of these things I thought good by so convenient a messenger, to give you notice, lest you should think I died in obscurity, as the brethren vainly intended I should. As for Ratcliffe, he was comforted by their lordships with the cropping of Mr. Winthrop's ears, which shews what opinion is held, amongst them, of King Winthrop with all his inventions and his Amsterdam and fantastical ordinances, his preachings, marriages and other abusive ceremonies, which exemplify his detestation of the church of England, and contempt of his Majesty's authority and wholesome laws. I rest your loving friend,

Thomas Morton."

May 1st, 1634.

Morton came to New-England again, in 1643, when this letter and a book he had wrote, full of invectives, were produced against him. He was truly called the accuser of the brethren. The court fined him 100 l. He was poor and unable to pay it. Nothing but his age saved him from the whipping-post. He went to Acameticus, and there died a year or two after.

failed of success, and an order was made in council 19th of January 1632, "declaring the fair appearances and great hopes which there then were, that the country would prove beneficial to the kingdom, as well as profitable to the particular persons concerned; and that the adventurers might be assured, that if things should be carried on as was pretended when the patents were granted and according as by the patent is appointed, his Majesty would not only maintain the liberties and privileges heretofore granted, but supply any thing further which might tend to the good government, prosperity and comfort of the people there." †

IN the year 1633, the people still continued the administration of government in the same hands. Fresh supplies of inhabitants had been brought from England, from time to time, in the course of the two former years, but there were many who were willing to see the success of the first adventurers before they embarked themselves. The reports carried over were very encouraging, so that, this year, there was a very great addition made, ships arriving all summer, in some months twelve or fourteen in a month; an exportation so great and of such a sort of persons, that it produced the following order of the King in Council, 21st February 1633.

"WHEREAS the board is given to understand of the frequent transportation, of great numbers of his Majesty's subjects out of this kingdom, to the plantation of New-England, among whom divers persons known to be ill affected, discontented not only with civil but ecclesiastical government here, are observed to resort thither, whereby such confusion and distraction is already grown there, especially in point of religion, as, beside the ruin of the said plantation, cannot but highly tend to the scandal both of church and state here. And whereas it was informed in particular, that there are, at this present, divers ships, in the river

" of

† Hubbard

“ of Thames, ready to set sail thither, freighted with passengers and provisions ; it is thought fit and ordered, that
 “ stay should be forthwith made of the said ships until further order from this board. And the several masters and
 “ freighters of the same should attend the board, on Wednesday next in the afternoon, with a list of the passengers and
 “ provisions in each ship. And that Mr. Cradock, a chief
 “ adventurer in that plantation now present before the board,
 “ should be required to cause the letters patent for the said
 “ plantation to be brought to this board.” §

Mr. Hubbard says, that this order was the effect of a new complaint preferred by Gardiner, Morton and others, of their hardships and sufferings from the severity of the government, and that such of the company as were in England were called before the committee of council, and delivered an answer in writing, and that, upon reading thereof, it pleased God so to work with the Lords of the council, and afterwards with the King's Majesty, that when the whole matter was reported to him by Sir Thomas Jermayne (one of the council who had been present at the three days of hearing, and spake much in commendation of the governor, both to the Lords and after to his Majesty) the King said, he would have such severely punished as should abuse his governor and the plantation, and the defendants were dismissed, with a favourable order for their encouragement ; being assured, from some of the council, that his Majesty did not intend to impose the ceremonies of the church of England upon them, for that it was considered, it was for the sake of freedom from those things that people went over thither. It is certain, a stop was not put to the emigration. There came over, amongst many others in this year 1633, Haynes of the civil order, Mr. Cotton, ¶ Mr Hooker, and

§ Hubbard.

¶ Mr. Cotton's removal was hastened by letters missive, which were out against him to convent him before the high commission court for nonconformity.

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